The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,043—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1900.

P & O

B. SMYTH & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY.

SOLE AGENTS

Rs. 30 A Dozen, 10 Years Old.

Milkmaid Brand Milk

LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 1 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1900.
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	15th Sept.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	22nd "
* PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	29th "
M.L. PARRAMATTA	4886	A. Symons	6th Oct.
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	13th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7538	E. H. Gordon	20th "
* PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	27th "
M.L. CHINA	7912	T. S. Angus	3rd Nov.
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	10th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	C. F. Preston	17th "
* PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	24th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 30th August, 1900.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,119	1st Oct., 1900.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,149	1st Nov., 1900.
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,119	1st Dec. 1900.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail
FRANZ FERDINAND	G. Costanzo	6,043	in Sept., 1900.
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,253	in Jan., 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960.	Rs. 575.
Available for 12 months	" 1,050.	" 625.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE transhipped at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
SILESIA	P. Cragliotto	5,159	25th Sep. 1900.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.

Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 1, Sept., 1900

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
YARRA	4,249	Schmitz	27th Sept., 1900.
INDUS	6,357	Duchatean	25th Oct., 1900.
SYDNEY	4,232	Allegre	22nd Nov., 1900.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "SYDNEY," 4,232 tons, Captain Allegre, to sail on or about the 19th September, 1900.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.

New Oriental Bank Buildings, 67, Esplanade Road, Bombay

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay,

GRINDLAY & Co.,
Calcutta,
BANKERS AND AGENTS

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on Application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

John Roberts & Co., Ltd.

Are now unpacking their new season's goods consisting of

TAPESTRIES, CRETONNES AND MUSLINS.

Pongee SILKS in ART SHADES,

A Speciality.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Limited,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 14th Sept., at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST AND KARACHI.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on the 18th September, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porbundar, and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 20th September, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, AND LAMU.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 4th October.

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND SEYCHELLES.

S. S. "SCINDIA," 2,729 tons, on or about 15th September.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 13th September, 1900.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,

BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged and best available Berths secured at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O. and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares and full information furnished by return of post on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers Travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay, Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
Calcutta.

HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA or BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
S.S. DOO.BALDUINO.	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Sept.
" RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporite	15th Oct.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	Single Tickets.	Return Tickets. 4 months.	6 months.	9 months.	12 months
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Class	550	825	880	935	1,000
2nd "	225	600	525	550	600
3rd "	150	..	..	..	..

Passengers have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice, or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

S. S. BORMIDA, Tons 3,000, from BOMBAY to HONG-KONG, calling at SINGAPORE, on the 17th Sept., 1900.

F. BALDOVINO, Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Limited.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning via Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

S. S. "UMBALLA"...5,310, tons... on or about 5th Oct.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.

Bombay, 6th Sept., 1900.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Vessel will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail on
SULTAN	2,884	Stahl	25th Sept.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for MOMBASSA, TANGA DARESALAM, ZANZIBAR, and all Ports South of Zanzibar upto DELAGOA BAY.

For Rates and particulars apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road.

Bombay, 3rd Sept., 1900.

DOCTOR MENIST SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel & Nickel Rs.
With Turnpin Side	60	28	16
With Single Temple	50	24	13
With Cur	50	24	16
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S.

Finest quality PEBBLES at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movillete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold.	Silver.	Nickel.	Steel.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CARE-FULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

HEART-LABELLED SPIRITS.

BRANDIES.

BOTTLED EXPRESSLY FOR

TREACHER & CO., LD.

and Guaranteed as to QUALITY AND CONDITION.

	Special Cash Rates. Rs.	as.	Ordinray Rates. Rs.	as.
TREACHER'S SPECIAL INVALID BRANDY, matured for medicinal use, 15 years old ..... Per Doz.	77	0	86	0
TREACHER'S EXTRA SPECIAL LIQUEUR BRANDY ..... per bot.	6	8	7	4
Do. do. do. ..... per pint.	3	4	3	10
000 TREACHER'S FINE OLD PALE COGNAC, the celebrated "Heart-Labelled Brandy" ..... per doz.	47	0	52	8
00 TREACHER'S OLD PALE COGNAC, a choice matured Spirit ..... " "	40	0	44	8
0 TREACHER'S PALE COGNAC, a good "Peg" Brandy ... " "	34	0	38	0
CHEAP BRANDY, bottled in France for Treacher & Co. ..... " "	24	0	27	0

SPECIAL TERMS TO MESSES AND CLUBS.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

FRENCH STORES.

TRUFFLED SAUSAGES.	MUSHROOMS DE PARIS.
CHOUCROUTE GARNI.	MACEDOINE DE LEGUMES.
ANCHOVIES IN OIL.	PETITS POIS, EXTRA Quality.
THOU IN OIL.	ASPARAGUS POINTES.
ROYANS A LA BORDELAISE.	TRUFFES DU PERIGORD.
PATE DE FOIES GRAS.	TRUFFES PIECES FOR COOKING.
PREPARED FRENCH MUSTARD.	COCKS COMBS.
FRENCH SAUCES.	GUENELLES GARNITURE
ASPARAGUS EXTRA FINE.	FINANCIER.

SPANISH AND FRENCH OLIVES.

BEST YORK HAMS, boiled in cut ..... Rs. 2-8 Per lb.
BEST WILTSHIRE BACON, in flitch ..... Rs. 1-0 Per lb.

The above Stores, &c., guaranteed the best obtainable in the Home and Continental Houses.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,

IMPORTER OF

HIGH CLASS STORES,

83, MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

Head Office, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, Bombay

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

H. G. W. MEIKLE, F. F. A.,
Acting Secretary.

LIST OF RECENT MILITARY SUBJECTS.

NOW IN PROGRESS.

By R. CATON WOODVILLE, R. I.

	Rs.
The Dawn of Majuba Day, 1900 (Surrender of Cronje) 20 by 30 inches	15
A Chip of the Old Block (Charge of C Squadron 5th Lancers at the Battle of Elands Laagte) 20 by 30 inches	15
God Bless you, Tommy Atkins? 14½ by 21¼ inches	15
Conquered, but not Subdued. 14½ by 21¼ ins.	15
A Race for Life (An incident at Waterloo), 14¼ by 21½ inches.	15

PUBLICATIONS NOW READY.

By R. CATON WOODVILLE, R. I.

The Absent-Minded Beggar (Gentleman in Khaki) 12½ by 20 Vignette	15
The Handy Man (Companion to the above) 12 by 20 Vignette	15
Our Brothers from Over the Seas (Centre to the "Absent-Minded Beggar" and "Handy Man" 20½ by 13½ inches	21
All that was Left of Them (Companion to Charge of the Light Brigade), 36¼ by 23 inches	31
Jameson's Last Stand (Battle of Doornkop, 2nd January 1896) 32½ by 20¼ inches	31
The Charge of the Light Brigade, 36¼ by 23¼ inches	31

G. D. GILES.

The Charge of the Heavy Brigade, 33¼ by 19¼ inches	21

STANLEY BERKELEY.

Napoleon's Cuirassiers at Waterloo, 30 by 18¼ inches	21

By R. CATON WOODVILLE, R. I.

Alma (Storming the Great Redoubt), 17½ by 29½ inches,	15
Sebastopol (Lord Raglan watching the Attack on the Redan) 17¼ by 29¼ inches	15
The Storming of Badajos 1812, 29 by 21¼ inches	21
"1815" (Napoleon's Old Guard at Waterloo) 32½ by 18¼ inches	31

MAUD EARL.

What we have we'll hold (The Champion Bull-dog Dimboola) 28¼ by 21 inches	15

By R. CATON WOODVILLE, R. I.

For Queen and Empire (Jubilee 1897), 34¼ by 18½	31

STANLEY BERKELEY.

Atbara (Charge of the Camerons) 33¼ by 23¼ inches	21
Omdurman (Charge of the 21st Lancers) 36¼ by 23¼ inches	21

T. M. HEMY.

The Wreck of the Birkenhead, 17¼ by 24½ inches	31

BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY.
D. B. DINSHAW & CO.,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE at PANCHGANI.

The Property known as CASTLECOOKE,

COMPRISING a large furnished pucca built House, out houses, Coach house, Stables, a good Well, Lawn tennis Court and about six acres of land, beautifully situated facing the valley of the Wai.

The climate is a most perfect one for children and invalids.

The property is for sale as owner is in England.

Price 35,000, offers considered.—Apply

S. A. COOKE,
C. I. Horse,

Great Western Hotel, Bombay.

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."

NEW SHIPMENT OF

TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm,
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots,
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS!!

FLOR DE JAVAS,

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

"TORPEDO SPECIALS,"
"PLANTERS,"
"GYMKHANAS,"
"KAISERS,"
"GOLCONDAS, BAHADURS,"
"U. S. REEDS,"

And all the present leading Indian Brands.

FOREIGN CIGARS.

"SPOTTED CABANAS,"
The Genuine Article. Very Choice.

REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS.
Direct from Burmah.
Very finest obtainable.

NEUBERG'S "CONDITIONERS for the MONSOON,"

Keeps Cigars, Cigarettes and Tobaccos in perfect condition.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

WATCHES.

THAT HAVE given great satisfaction during use as reliable TIME-KEEPERS for many years. Watches that can be relied on always.

Every watch before it leaves our hands is well tested and regulated and no watch leaves our establishment unless it can fulfil all the conditions of our written guarantee which accompanies it.

METAL.—

	Rs.	a.
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Military Popular Watch	15	8
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Campaign Watch	23	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Campaign Watch PERFECTION	35	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, Stout and strong	35	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, very superior	55	0
MARCKS' Military Model Unparalled Wrist Watch with Strap, the Best Wrist Watch ever manufactured	32	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Calendar Watch	24	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Automatic or Handless Watch	45	0

SILVER.—

MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Crystal face case	45	0
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Hunting case	50	0
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case	55	0
MARCKS' Campaign Watch in Silver Crystal face case, very high quality of Campaign Watch	60	0
MARCKS' Campaign Watch in Silver Hunting case	65	0
MARCKS' Campaign Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case	70	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Crystal face	70	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Hunting case.	75	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Half-hunting case	80	0
MARCKS' Fine Railway Watch in Silver case, very handsome Watch and of high quality, English-made	95	0
MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Crystal face case	100	
MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Hunting case	115	0
MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Half Hunting case	125	0

WITH EACH WATCH we SUPPLY a CASE, SPARE GLASS, MAIN SPRING, and a WRITTEN GUARANTEE for TWO YEARS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

PRACTICAL WATCH MAKERS.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE LATEST ADDITION TO THE "BAHADUR"

CATALOGUE.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

BRAND.

THE "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

Brand is the latest addition to our List. They are packed in

Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS Ring.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Extra large 5 inches, Rs. 37-8

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 1, 4½ in., Rs. 31-6.	"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 3, 3½ in., Rs. 27-8.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 2, 4 in., Rs. 29-0.	"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 4, 3 in., Rs. 24-0.

PACKED in BOXES of 50, at an extra charge of Re. 1 Per 1,000.

PACKED in BOXES of 25, at an extra charge of Rs. 2 Per 1,000.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

SELECTED WINES AND SPIRITS.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET, (Bottled in Bordeaux.) Bottles, Rs. 20 doz.; Pints, Rs. 13 doz.	EDINA WHISKY, (Bottled in Scotland.) Bottles, Rs. 31-8 doz.; Rs. 2-12 Each.
INVALID PORT, (Bottled in France.) Bottles, Rs. 34 doz.; Pints, Rs. 21 doz.	FINE OLD BRANDY, (Bottled in Bordeaux.) Bottles, Rs. 34-12 doz.; Rs. 3 Each.

IMPORTED BY

KEMP & CO., LD., { SASSOON HOUSE } BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRAND MILITARY CONCERT,

IN AID OF THE FUNDS OF THE
STATION HOSPITAL, COLABA,
WILL TAKE PLACE AT THE
TOWN HALL,
ON MONDAY EVENING, 17TH SEPT. 1900,
Under the Distinguished Patronage of
Brigadier-General F. VENTRIS
AND THE OFFICERS OF HIS STAFF.
THE BAND OF THE NORFOLK REGIMENT
(by kind permission of the Commandant and Officers)
AND
The following Ladies and Gentlemen have kindly offered their services :—

Miss PEDRAZA, and Mrs. HARTIGAN,
Mr. ACWORTH, Major COLLIS BARRY,
Mr. FERRIER, Mr. B. DEFRECE,
Mr. ASTELL,
AND
OTHER WELL-KNOWN AMATEURS.

PROGRAMME.
Commencing at 9-30.

PART I.

1 Selection ..... The Band, NORFOLK REGIMENT
2 Song .....Selected ..... Major COLLIS BARRY
3 Recitation ...Dover Express ..... By Special Request Mr ACWORTH
4 Song .....There's a peculiar Thing..Wilkie Bard Mr B DEFRECE
5 Song .....Solvejgs Song .....Greig Miss PEDRAZA
6 Comic Song...The Grass Widower ..... Dan Leno Private FOX
7 Song .....The Mother Tongue .....Descriptive Corporal McENUFF.

PART II.

8 Selection .....National Airs ..... The Band, NORFOLK REGIMENT
9 Song .....An Irish Lullaby ..... Mrs HARTIGAN
10 Violin Solo. { a Cavatina .....Carl Bohm / b 2nd Mazurka .....Weinlawski Mr HENRY ASTELL
11 Song .....Midnight Sun ..... Vesta Tilley Mr B DEFRECE
12 Song .....The Storm Fiend .....Roeckel Mr FERRIER
13 Song .....Sons of Australia .....Costello Private FOX
14 Comic Song...How to Love ..... Corporal McENUFF
15 Song .....Hibernian ..... Mr REGAN

ACCOMPANIST ..... Mr F SEYMOUR DOVE

Reserved Seats ..... Rs. 3
Second Seats ..... „ 2
Back Seats, One Rupee.

Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform half price to Second and Back Seats.

Plan of the Hall at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.
Refreshments will be supplied by Messrs. PEARSE & Co.

NOTICE OF LOSS.

NOTICE is hereby given that ONE SHARE CERTIFICATE No. 18283, Register Folio 324, of the Tapti Valley Railway Company, Limited, standing in the name of MOTILAL ICHHARAM of Bombay, has been LOST or MISLAID. Any person restoring the same to the Undersigned will be Rewarded.

EDGELOW, GULABCHAND & WADIA,
Solicitors, High Court,
57, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.
Bombay, 12th September, 1900.

SOUTH AFRICA.

MESSRS. THOS. COOK and SON have pleasure in announcing that they have now extended their business to SOUTH AFRICA. An OFFICE has been OPENED at St. GEORGE'S STREET, CAPE TOWN, and Branches will shortly be opened at DURBAN, JOHANNESBURG, &c., &c.

They are now in a position to transact all Banking and Agency business in South Africa, including Sale and Purchase of Drafts, Remittances, Letters of Credit, &c. Passages booked to all Ports and Baggage shipped and forwarded at Lowest Rates.

WANTED,

A PRINCIPAL, for the Gujerat College, from January next, must be Public School man with 1st or 2nd Class Honors in Classics or Moral Sciences at Oxford or Cambridge and have had 3 years' experience in teaching. Athletic proficiency desirable, Cricket preferred, age between 25 and 30 years.
Salary Rs. 600 to Rs. 800, house free.
For particulars apply to the Collector and President, Gujerat College Board, Ahmedabad.

M. C. GIBB,
Collector and President,
Gujerat College Board, Ahmedabad.
Ahmedabad, 12th September, 1900.

TO LET IN LAHORE.

TO LET :—In the MELA RAM BUILDings (Best Business Premises) on the Upper Mall, Lahore Shops, Nos. 1, 4, and 6, next to Punjab Club (Magnificent design) in the busiest part of Lahore.
For particulars please apply to

RAI BAHADUR MELA RAM'S SONS,
Lahore.

READ THIS!

READ THIS!!

THREE PRIZES, AGGREGATING Rs. 105,
Will be given away this month to
NEW SUBSCRIBERS only.

1st Prize, Rs. 60 ; 2nd Prize, Rs. 30 ; 3rd Prize, Rs. 15.

BELOW ARE GIVEN SIX PUZZLE WORDS :—

1. M*S*O*.
2. B*R*I*.
3. C*P*N*A*E*.
4. L*V*R*O*L.
5. *O*D*N.
6. M*R*E*L*E*.

CONDITIONS :

FILL in the Stars in the Puzzle words (one letter for each star) to represent six principal towns in Europe. Write those you find out on a sheet of paper placing the respective number to each, and post it, together with your money order for Rs. 2-8, being the half year's subscription to the "Indian Tit Bits." (otherwise no notice will be taken), enclosing a stamped addressed envelope for reply, to the " Indian Tit-bits " Office, 180, Dhurrumtolla Street, Calcutta. Please quote number of money order to avoid confusion.

The one that will fill in the whole six puzzle words correctly will get Rs. 60 ; five, Rs. 30 ; and four, Rs. 15 ; no Prize will be awarded for less than four.

Should more than one fill in the words correctly the prizes will be divided.

Competitors can only send in one attempt, thus giving every one the same chance.

Intending subscribers during this month will not only get their paper for six months, but will have besides the chance of winning one of the handsome prizes named above for the mere trial.

We are simply giving away the prizes to popularize the I. T.

Intending subscribers should send in their Competitions to reach us not later than Saturday, the 15th of September, 1900

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	Yens	24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....	„	18,000,000
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MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants, Clerks, Peons, &c., and Nurses, &c., of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services (Army and Navy) as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Portuguese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Highest reference given if required. Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. N. B.—Beware of the so-called Registry Offices.

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On MONDAY, the 17th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co, will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of white, grey and coloured piece goods, and the following :—

Furniture such as cupboards, tables, chairs, writing, dressing, and wash, hand tables, book and hat stands, set of drawing room sofas and chairs, revolving top office table, mirror door almyrah, and new wire mattresses.
1 lot American silver jewellery.
1 lot breach loading revolvers self cartridge cstraiting, military naval and pocket sizes, swords and hunting knives.
1 kodak camera 5 by 4 for 100 films.
1 full size camera with lens by Perkinson, 2 patent dark slides and stand.
2 Austrian iron safes on stands.
1 flacre light.

AT 2 P.M.

5 brand new pneumatic gent's bicycles, the " President," with accessories.
2 brand new " Beeston " gent's pneumatic bicycles.
1 second hand double seated brougham.
1 strong built French polished office shigram.
1 light victoria in good order.
1 high wheel light dog-cart.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT MATOONGA, MAHARWADA.

On TUESDAY, the 18th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Mr. Bhagwandas Shivshanker, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Adamjee Mahomedbhoy, the mortgagor, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 19th day of January, 1899, the following property, viz :—

All that piece of land with the messuage, tenement and a chawl standing thereon, and also a tank adjoining to the said land situate without the Fort of Bombay, at Matoonga, Maharwada in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, the said piece of land containing by admeasurement 1,650 square yards, being the portion of the land registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under new Survey No. 854, and the adjoining tank containing by admeasurement 2,690 square yards, registered in the books of the Colector of land Revenue under new Survey No. 855, in aggregate containing by admeasurement 4,370 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded to the said land, hereditaments and tank as follows :—On the east by the ground of Dowlabai, daughter of Kanji Rajpal, on the west and south by the vacant Inami land, and on the north by the public passage and which said two lands, hereditaments and premises are assessed under Municipal Ward F Nos. 7496 (2) and 7462 (2), and Street Nos. 1083 A and 1029 A, respectively and which said two several pieces of land and premises formerly as well as now are in the occupation or possession of the said mortgagor and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on MONDAY, the 24th instant, at 3 p.m., the effects of the late Lieut-Colonel H. G. Symons, consisting of single barrel bal and snot gun, single barrel saloon rifle, parade sword with brass scabbard, loaded and empty cartridges, &c.

The effects of the late Mr. Romeo Viveiros, consisting of double barrel muzzle loading gun by J. Smith.

AUCTION SALE OF DEBENTURES OF THE BOMBAY NATIONAL MANUFACTURING CO., LD.

Under instructions from James Begbie, Esq., the Administrator of the property and credits of the late J. H. Sleigh, Esq., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the office of Mr. Pranchund Roychund, near Share Bazar, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 25th instant, at 3 p.m.—

100 debentures of the Bombay National Manufacturing Co., Ld., for Rs. 500 each, repayable on 1st September, 1901, bearing interest at 6 per cent. per annum payable on 1st March, and 1st September, 1901.

The debentures will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

For further particulars application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT OLD HANOOMAN LANE.

Under instructions of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Thucker Goverdhan Pitamber, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of September at 4 p.m. sell upon the premises by Public Auction the property described in the particulars below :—

Firstly :—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuages, tenement, or dwelling houses and chawls or ranges of buildings standing thereon, situate on the south side of the Old Hanooman Lane, within the sub-registration district of Bombay, in the Town and Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,076 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the property of Hurgovin Chuttoo, on the west partly by the property formerly of Trimbuck Raghoba but now of Pandurang Govindjee, and partly by the property of Narrotumdass Narrondass, on the north partly by the said Old Hanooman Lane, partly by the house of Dwarkadass Vussonjee, and partly by the house secondly hereinafter described and on the south by the property formerly of Rachoonath Soman Josey and now of Narron Mooljee, and which said premises are registered in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, formerly under Nos. 10 10A 13 and 13A, but now under Street Nos 114 116 121 126 128 and 130, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Thucker Goverdhan Pitamber

Secondly :—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the south side of the Old Hanooman Street, within the subdistrict of Mandvie, in the Town and Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2¼ square yards and 8 9 of a square yard or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the house of Dwarkadass Vussonjee, on the west and south by the first described property, and on the north by the said Old Hanooman Street, and which said premises are registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 684 and 412, and in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes formerly under No. 11, but now under Street Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5, and 6, and were formerly, and are now in the occupation of Goverdhan Pitamber and his tenants.

For further particulars and condition of sale, applications to be made to the Undersigned or to Messrs. Little and Co., Solicitors for the mortgagee, at their office in the Old Secretariat, Appollo Street, Bombay.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On THURSDAY, the 25th proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Mount Nepean Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood dining room, drawing room and bed room furniture, rich crockery and glassware, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, Indian and Persian carpets, pictures, table ornaments, etc., the property of NIGEL F. PATON, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 14th September, 1900.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

On WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises on account and risk of the mortgagor Mahomedally bin Mahomed Esmail Servat and by order of the mortgagees Messrs. Pitamber Bhojraj, Gangjee Hamraj and Kanji Manek, under the power of sale reserved to them by the mortgage deed dated 11th April, 1899, the following property :—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuages, tenement or dwelling houses standing thereon situate, lying and being on the west side of Doongri Cooly Street without the Fort of Bombay, and in the Registration District and Sub District of Bombay containing by admeasurement forty one square yards or thereabouts and bounded on or towards the north by the property of Varjiwandas Madhawdas, on or towards the south by Syed Mukri Street, on or towards the east by the said Doongri Cooly Street, and on or towards the west by the property of Haji Ahmed Pathan and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward B No. 1238, and Street No. 88-114, and as in the occupation of the tenants of the said mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 11th September, 1900.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....	£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500

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The London Joint Stock Bank.
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The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

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Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

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Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.
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Manager.
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Paid up Capital.....	$	100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$	100,00,000
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BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 ; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Agent.
47, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

REPORTS Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to The Manager " Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£310,000

HEAD OFFICE :
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C

BRANCHES :
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Lahore, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Umritsar, Kandy, Newera Eliya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE :—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES :—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LAHORE, LONDON, MADRAS, RANGOON AND RAWAL PINDEE.
SUB BRANCHES :—MURREE, (April to October) and AMRITSAR.
DEPOSIT AGENCIES :—
Messrs. SINCLAIR MURRAY & Co.—Narayanguni.
Messrs. SCHRODER SMIDT & Co.—Digha Ghat, Dinapur, Patna
Mr. GILBERT FINLAYSON—Sewan, Bankipore & Chapra
H. FREDERICHSON, Esq.—Raj Nandgaon (Raipur, C. P).
Messrs. LALLA GUNGARAM CHOONILALL.—Mhow.
MOOCHOOL SHAH, Esq.—Poona.
MANIBHAI JEYSINGBHAI HATHEESING, Esq.—Ahmedabad.
Messrs. CHUNIBHAI DAYABHAI VAKILNAH & Co.—Surat

CAPITAL PAID UP—Rs. 40,00,000.
RESERVE FUND...— „ 1,00,000.

RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEP

NOTICES.

R U

AWARE that from TO-DAY ARRANGEMENTS have been made to give AWAY to all men,

WOMEN AND GIRLS,

BOYS AND CHILDREN,

Of all castes and creeds, residing in the Bombay Presidency, a

USEFUL AND SHOWY

CALENDAR,

Showing the days of the week, English dates, and months, both in English and Gujarati, also

PARSI ROZ AND MAH.

IF NOT

You are hereby informed that to get this pretty

CALENDAR

You have only to buy of any of us, Wine Merchants, a bottle of the celebrated

BEEHIVE BRANDY

AND

WE WILL MAKE YOU SUCH

A present of this pretty

CALENDAR

which will be useful to you not for a year but

FOR ALL YOUR LIFE,

And also to your Children, Grand Children and all following Generations.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.
DEBENTURE LOANS.

FOUR PER CENT LOANS AGGRAGATING Rs. 12 LAKHS FOR SEWERAGE, ROADS AND SANITARY WORKS AND FOR PLAGUE EXPENSES.

THE Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay will be prepared to receive up to 12 noon Bombay time, of WEDNESDAY, the 26th September, 1900, separate sealed TENDERS for the following TWO LOANS bearing interest at 4 per cent. per annum :—

(1). Rs. 6 lakhs—Being the 2nd and final instalment of the 19 1-4 Lakhs Loan for Sewerage, Roads and Sanitary Works, repayable on 1st June, 1910.

(2). Rs. 6 lakhs—Being portion of the 2nd instalment of the Plague Loan of Rs. 20 lakhs, repayable on 1st May 1920.

Rs. 12 lakhs.

NOTE.—Subject to the approval of Government no further sum is to be raised by this Municipality during the current financial year.

Further particulars as to the form of tender, amount of deposit, date of payment of accepted tendered amounts, &c., &c., can be obtained on application to the Chief Accountant, Bombay Municipality.

W. L. HARVEY,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 5th September, 1900.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.
DEBENTURE LOAN, 1900.

WITH the Sanction of the Government of India and under the provisions of Sections 39-42 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, and of Sections 2 of Act I of 1881, and of Act I of 1899, the Trustees of the Port of Bombay invite Tenders for Port Trust Debentures to the extent in the aggregate of Rs. 12 1-2 Lakhs.

The Trustees reserve to themselves the right of refusing Tenders if they consider the rates offered to be too low, but, subject to this reservation, allotments will be made in full to the highest Tenderers, and rateably to the Tenderers offering the lowest rate accepted by the Trustees.

These Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500, as may be required; they will be repayable to holder in thirty years, and will bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly.

2 per cent. of the amount tendered must be deposited on application,

and the balance on or before WEDNESDAY, 31st October, 1900 Interest will accrue from the date of payment.

The deposit of 2 per cent. will be returned if no allotment is made, and it will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully taken up on the last date named.

Tenders will be received by the Secretary, Port Trust, up to one o'clock p.m. (gun fire) on Wednesday, 26th September 1900, and they will thereafter be opened in the presence of the Chairman of the Port Trust.

Printed forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary, Port Trust.

Under Clause 41 of the Port Trust Act, 1879, the interest on these Debentures will form a charge on the Trustees revenue "prior" to the charge of interest on any portion of the Trustees debt to Government which may, from time to time, be owing.

By order of the Trustees,
F. G. DUMAYNE,
Secretary.

Bombay, 4th September 1900.

DEBENTURE LOAN, 1900.
FORM OF TENDER.

I.....
hereby tender for Rupees.....
of Bombay Port Trust Debentures, and agree to pay for the same, subject to the conditions advertised, at the rate of Rupees.....
Annas.....for every Hundred Rupees allotted to me.

I enclose Rupees.....
and engage, if my offer be accepted, to pay to the account of the Trustees at the Bank of Bombay the balance of the allotment on or before the 31st October, 1900.

I require the amount in.....
Debentures of Rupees.....each.

(Signature).....

(Address).....

To Lovers of Art.

THE establishment in the "First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli*. Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it deserves from all true lovers of Art!

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientèle* of our removal into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would ask them to kindly take particular note.

Hoping for a continuance of the esteemed patronage and support of our customers, and the public in general,

D. B. DINSHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY,
ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opposite Bombay Club.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 48m. Sun sets, 6h. 3m. High water, 2.46m., 2.45a. Low water, 8.23m., 8.40a.
Banks closed: Parsee Holiday.
P. and O. s. s. Oriental, with English mails of 31st August, due to arrive at 8 a.m.
Music on the Esplanade, 5-45 p.m.

CRICKET.

Anglo-Indian A. C. vs. B. B. and C. I. Railway.
Presidency vs. Parsees, Poona.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry Marine Battalion will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, bandmaster, commencing at 5-45 p.m. (weather permitting).

Polka .....Lorsley.....Pielke
Overture.....Flotte Bursche.....Suppe
Selection.....Trial By Jury.....Sullivan
Valse.....Sentiers Fleuris.....Waldteufel
Fantasia .....Paul Jones.....Planquette
March .....The Absent-minded Beggar...Kipling & Sullivan

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

DEATH FROM HEART DISEASE.—Mr. P. Byrne, the coroner, held an inquiry yesterday, at Grant Road, regarding the death of Abdool Rahiman, aged forty years, formerly a cook, at present unemployed. The deceased had no fixed place of residence and used to sleep on the verandah of a house, near Moos Buildings, Grant Road. He had been for the last four years, suffering from cough and pain in his chest and often complained of difficulty in breathing. He was last seen alive, on Tuesday night. On the following day he was found dead on the verandah of the house where he used to sleep. Dr. Sydney Smith, the coroner's surgeon, who examined the body, said that from the evidence he had heard and the appearance of the body, he was of opinion that death was due to heart disease.

BHOWNUGGER NEW.—Agricultural prospects are bright this side, good rain having fallen all over. The rainfall in several places is unprecedented, that to-tal rainfall being 50 inches at Junagad and Wansgalia. The total rainfal at Bhownugger is 31 inches 69 cents. Arrangements are being made on a grand scale at Porbander as the heir-apparant thereof is to be installed on the gadi on the 15th instant. A large number of guests is expected.—A woman while getting out of a mixed train fainted away and dropped dead on Jetalser platform, her death being due to failure of heart's action.—The Viceroy of India will come to Kathiawar at the end of November next. He will stay for a couple of days at Junagad and thence will go to visit Gir.—There is a fall in the morality at Bhownugger, only 10 deaths had occurred on Monday last.—Gadechi looks lively this week owing to sports that are taking place there.

APPOINTMENT OF "APPROVERS."—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, discharged twenty-six natives who stood charged under the Gambling Act at the instance of Inspector Barnett. After the magistrate had recorded some evidence the Inspector applied for permission to withdraw charges against accused Nos. 4, 14, and 22 as they were to be made "approvers" in the case. The application was refused, and it was renewed subsequently by the Public Prosecutor. The magistrate again refused to entertain the application on the ground that the trial had already commenced against the accused who were intended to be converted into witnesses for the Crown. His Worship could not therefore convert them into such witnesses, unless the pardon was granted legally. The Public Prosecutor then refused to lead evidence.

SWINDLERS AT WORK.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Gopal Mukhtajl, Succaram Bhagoji and Bala Yemnaji, all notorious characters, were charged by Inspector Mayers, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, with cheating a marwari in respect of an ornament. It appears from the evidence of one Hajari null Jassa, a marwari shroff of Argyle Road, that on the 5th instant, the three accused appeared at his shop and pledged with him a gold ornament for Rs. 40. About an hour after they returned to the shop and redeemed the ornament. On the following day they again turned up at the complainant's place and pledged with him a similar ornament for Rs. 64. After the accused had left, the marwari examined the ornament and found it to be a false one. He reported the matter to the police, and the accused were arrested at Chuckla, with the genuine ornament, and Rs. 63 in cash on the person of No. 1. The magistrate convicted all the accused and sentenced No. 1 to eight months' and Nos. 2 and 3 to four months' each rigorous imprisonment.

TABLES TURNED.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, August Rodrigus, Peter Fernandez and Reginald Vaz, all Native Christians were charged with stealing Rs. 10 in cash from the person of one Caitan Francis, Mr. C. J. Ashbury, pleader, defended the three accused. The complainant in his evidence stated that, on Tuesday last, he was going along Girgaum Road, when he was accosted by the three accused, and after having been intimidated by them, was robbed of Rs. 10 in cash. On the following day he reported the matter to the police. The accused in their statements said that they met complainant on the day in question, when No. 1 had an altercation with complainant over a walking-stick. In consequence of this altercation, complainant had preferred a false charge against them. The magistrate, in discharging the accused, remarked that he was satisfied that the charge was false. He fined complainant Rs. 60, and ordered the whole amount to be distributed amongst the accused.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A BLIND MAN.—Govind Moria, a Maratha of the mendicant class, aged about fifty years, was on Tuesday morning last, found lying in the gutter, outside the down line, beneath the Hancock Railway Overbridge. The man was unable to speak and appeared to be blind. His left leg was found to be fractured. The railway police were informed, and they had the man removed in a dhoolie to the J. J. Hospital, where he died on Wednesday evening. Information was circulated, but no one came forward to identify the man. Mr. P. Byrne, the coroner, held an inquiry yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, on the body of the deceased. The House Surgeon in his evidence said that deceased had sustained a compound fracture of the left thigh bone and a contusion over the left side of the forehead. The deceased had also an incised wound in the left eye caused by an operation for cataract at the Ophthalmic Hospital two days previously and his right eye was also in a cataractous condition. The witness was of opition that injuries on the deceased could have been caused by a fall from a height. The jury on the evidence returned a verdict that deceased died from injuries received by his having accidentally fallen from the Hancock Overbridge.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CROWE.)

SUIT BY AN INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY VS.
THE GADAG SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

HIS LORDSHIP disposed of the suit instituted by the Royal Insurance Company, Limited, against the Gadag Spinning and Weaving Co., Limited, in which the plaintiffs prayed for a decree for Rs. 2,245-12-5 with interest and costs, being the balance due to the plaintiffs on a policy of insurance. Mr Strangman; instructed by Messrs Payne, Gilbert, Sayani and Moos, appeared for the plaintiffs; but there was no appearance for the defendants. From the evidence of Mr. C. M. Ross, acting Secretary of the Royal Insurance Company, it appeared that the defendants had, through Messrs. P. and J. Stawalla, insured the mill when it was not working and subsequently when the mill resumed work, the defendants gave the plaintiffs notice for the same. At the close of April last, an account was made up and demand was made for the balance due to the plaintiffs by the defendants who had failed to settle the claim. The plaintiffs' case was proved, and his Lordship passed a decree for Rs. 2,245-12-5 with interest at 9 per cent. per annum from the 30th of April last in favour of the plaintiffs with costs.

UNDELIVERED LETTERS.

THE following is a list of unclaimed letters lying in the Bombay General Post Office :—

Baldrey Geo	Jancourt Blanche	Smith P J
Baronian L S	Mrs	Stewart Chris Miss
Ipiciian	Lacoste Albert	Stongr M E Miss
Benneriz N S Mrs	Mackenzie Mai-	Sukardas Naran-
Chandri Maula Baksh	bray Mrs	das
	Masbacher B L	Taylor D Mascie
Crary W P	Moore E F	Travis Helen
Daldanik Lowa	Newmann Richard	Miss
Gibbs A T H	Reen B L	Zuckerman
Hillbrandt Axel	Romanoff B	Abraham

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case (grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER." Sold by Chemists, and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE FULTON and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CROWE.)

MONEY RECEIVED FOR A BRIBE.

IMPERATRIX VS. RAMSING SURSING.

MR. SHIVRAM V. BHANDARKER, Vakil on behalf of Khaja Saheb Walad Khadir Saheb, applied to their Lordships for revision of an order passed by Mr. B. C. Kennedy, Additional Sessions Judge of Bijapur, in March last, directing that Rs. 500 out of the sum of Rs. 2,500, in respect of which the offence of criminal breach of trust was alleged to have been committed, be returned to the accused. Mr. K. H. Kelkar appeared for the opponent, the accused; and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

Mr. Kennedy, in his finding in the case, stated that the accused was charged with having committed an offence punishable under Section 406 Indian Penal Code in being guilty of criminal breach of trust in respect of a sum of Rs. 2,500, entrusted to him by one Mulik Saheb on behalf of Khaja Saheb for delivery to one Jowarlal. The story for the prosecution was that Khaja Saheb delivered to Mulik Saheb this sum of Rs. 2,500, ordering him to take it from Muddebihal to Bagalkote, and there deliver it to a relation of Khaja, one Jowarlal, who wanted this money to pay his debts; that accused volunteerd to accompany Mulik. When they reached Bagalkote, the accused contrived to frighten Mulik by some story about the quarantine. Mulik accordingly returned to Muddebihal, leaving the money with accused, who promised to deliver it to Jowarlal, who was then absent from Bagalkote. Accused did not so deliver it. When asked for the money, he asserted that he had delivered it, and declined to give any other account; but on his house being searched, he produced the main bulk of the sum, there being a deficiency of Rs. 25. Now if this story was correct, the offence, in Mr. Kennedy's opinion, was satisfactorily made out. The first issue in the case was, was the money delivered to accused; the second, for what purpose was it so delivered? The second issue, Mr. Kemedy said, was the vital one. Unless the prosecution made out how the accused got into possession of the money and for what purpose they gave him possession, there were no data from which it was possible to ascertain whether the subsequent dealing with the property by the accused was in accordance with that purpose or not, and whether his dealing was dishonest or not. Consequently if the prosecution did not clearly make out this part of the case, the accused, Mr. Kennedy said, would have to be acquitted however lame his account of his possession and detention might be, and however suspicious his conduct. The prosecution story seemed to be quite incredible. That it was despatched for the purpose of paying off Jovarlal's debts seemed inconceivable. The story for the defence was a strange one. The money, said the accused, was paid him by Jovarlal as a bribe to be given to the Abkari inspector, Mr. Hyderi, who told him to receive the money and keep it till he asked for it. It seemed that the money came into accused's hands in some way connected with an attempt to bribe Mr. Hyderi, or with an attempt to compromise that officer. Mr. Hyderi had discovered great irregularities in the toddy ban farmed by the complainant; and accused, his sepoy, was with him. Mr. Hyderi took an acknowledgment from complainant that irregularities had as a fact occurred. He made a report to Mr. Kama, and through him to the Collector. Enquiries were in progress, when Mr. Hyderi heard a rumour that he had taken a large sum of money as a bribe. After reviewing the evidence at some length, Mr. Kennedy expressed his opinion that there was no reason whatsoever to suspect Mr. Hyderi of any complicity with the money. He kept his superiors fully informed from time to time of the progress of his investigations and of the rumours as to bribes. Mr. Kennedy found the accused not guilty and acquitted and discharged him. Rs. 2,000, the sum in court not claimed by accused or anyone else, which was admitted by accused to have been handed him by Jowarlal, was ordered to be returned to him; the remainder to be returned to the accused.

THE HIGH COURT'S JUDGMENT.

Mr. Justice Fulton, in giving the Court's Judgment, said: After carefully considering the evidence in this case, we feel no doubt that the sum of Rs. 2,500 was sent by Khaja Saheb to be used for the purpose of bribing the Abkari Inspector, Mr. Hyderi. For that purpose the whole or the greater portion of the money came into the hands of the accused Ramsing Sursing, a police constable serving under the Abkary Inspector. The accused says that the bribe had been accepted by Mr. Hyderi, and that he was keeping the money on Mr. Hyder's account. This statement was denied by Mr. Hyderi and disbelieved by the Sessions Judge. The question now before us relates to the disposition of the money produced by the accused. The Government pleader contended that it ought to go to Government as property which had been used for the commission of an offence. We do not take this view. Under Section 517, Criminal Procedure Code, or Penal Code, the Court may make such order as it thinks fit for the disposal of any property produced before it. The discretion thus granted to it however is not an arbitray discretion. It should be exercised in favour of the person entitled to the possession thereof. This might be assumed a priori; but it is made clear by the analogous provisions of Section 523, So long as there is anyone entitled to the possession of the property Government has no claim. The question whether the property has or has not been used for the commission of an offence seem immaterial, for in neither case does the section justify confiscation or transfer to Government the ownership of property previously belonging to some one else. We may, however, say that we do not think that it would be possible for any Court on the evidence before us to say that Mr. Hyderi accepted this money or knew any thing about it, and that it seems more probable that he knew nothing about it, for if the money had reached the hands for which it was intended by Khaja Saheb, it is difficult to understand why the prosecution should have been undertaken, and if it had been accepted by Mr. Hyderi, it seems unlikely that it should have been left in the custody of the accused. Mr. Hyderi, we understand, is still in Government service, so that it appears that those in authority over him do not consider the circumstances so suspicious as to justify his trial or removal. As there has then been no acceptance of the money proved against Mr. Hyderi, the ownership of it still remains in Khaja Saheb, who is entitled to recover it from his agent or trustee, Ramsing, under the provisions of Section 84 of the Indian Trusts Act. Mr. Kennedy ordered Rs. 2,000 to be handed over to Jowarlal. To this no objection has been taken by the pleader of Khaja Saheb, as Jowarlal appears to be his agent. It now remains to consider, who is entitled to the remaining sum of Rs. 475 found in Ramsing' house. The item of Rs. 80 found in a "Hamini" or purse is claimed by Ramsing's father. There is no evidence to show that it forms part of Khaja Saheb's money. The remaining sum of Rs. 395 was mixed up with the money admittedly received for the bribe. When it was found the accused made no claim to it, as he certainly would have done if it had belonged to him—(see the evidence of witnesses 8 and 9)—his statement that it was the amount of his family savings appears an after-thought which cannot be accepted in face of the evidence that Rs. 2,500 were entrusted to him. Rs. 105 appears to be missing. We think that this sum of Rs. 395 should now be handed over to Khaja Saheb as part of his money. The item of Rs. 80 may be given to Ramsing's father.

THE BOMBAY NATIVE GENERAL LIBRARY.

THE annual general meeting of the Library was held in the hall of the Framjee Cowasjee Institute on Wednesday evening. In the absence of the president, the Hon. Mr. Justice Ranade, Mr. K. R. Cama was voted to the chair. The report of the managing committee and the audited accounts, circulated among the members, were taken as read and adopted. The chairman submitted the report of the scrutineers and declared the following gentlemen to be duly elected members of the managing committee for the ensuing year :—The Hon. Mr. Justice Ranade, C.I.E., Messrs. R. N. Sayani, K. R. Cama, D. A. Khare, N. P. Pavri, Rao Bahadur Dhakjee Kassinathjee, Messrs. N. A. Moos, and Rustomjee Byramjee Jeejeebhoy. A vote of thanks was passed for the retiring managing committee, the honorary secretary, the honorary treasurer, and the auditors for their valuable service during the past year. Thanks were voted to Messrs. K. R. Koryaoker, S. S. Welker, Dr. D. P. Sethna, and Mr. N. N. Master for scrutinising the voting papers. Messrs. K. Subramani Aiyar and Pestonjee Dinshaw Master were appointed auditors for the current year. On the motion of Mr. S. H. Hodiwalla, by-law 48 was amended so as to read as follows :—"Books, periodicals, and reviews, papers shall be issued and received back from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m., Sundays excepted. In reply to the vote of thanks to the scrutineers, Mr. N. N. Master said that although there were more than 200 members entitled to vote for election of the members of the managing committee, he found, on opening the box containing the voting papers, that only 34 members availed themselves of this right. Mr. Master expressed a hope that in future all members would take the trouble to send in their voting papers in order to admit of the election of a strong and representative managing committee. The proceedings terminated with the customary compliment to the chairman.

A FREE EXCURSION TO THE COAST at this time of the year would be a acceptable boon to many a hard-working man, but as such an instance is hardly likely to occur in these dull times, the next best thing a poor man can do, instead of getting change of air and scene is to purify his blood and cleanse his system with a few doses of Holloway's Pills. This wonderful medicine for may years has been a blessing to the commercial world, it gives tone to the system and purifies the blood and rapidly increases the strength of the brain. It also cures indigestion in its most advanced form and in cases of nervous debility it is without a rival.

THE MUNICIPAL TRADE MARKS PROSECUTION.

MR. WEBB, the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday delivered the following judgment in the case in which Esufali Ismailji and another were charged with supplying paint with counterfeit trade marks to the Bombay Municipality :—The accused are charged under Section 406 of the Indian Penal Code with selling to the Municipality of Bombay certain kegs of paint with counterfeit marks affixed there on, knowing such marks to be counterfeit, and that the contents of such kegs were not of the quality indicated by such marks. There can be no doubt that the accused did sell through their servant to the prosecutors kegs of paint which bore counterfeit marks, and the question for consideration and determination is whether in doing so their acts were those which entitle them to claim the protection given under any of the exceptions of, or whether they have committed an offence punishable under the section. I think the evidence shows that the accused did on demand give such information as is required under Exception (*b*) of the section and the question now remaining is whether in the sale by them or their servants they had taken such reasonble precautions, or acted in such other manner as to bring them under the effect of of Exceptions (*a*) and (*c*) of the section. The evidence also shows that the accused, who are contractors for the supply to the Municipality, the prosecutors, of amongst other things, a certain point bearing the trademark Falcon Rrand and supplied by Messrs. Wilkinson Heywood and Clark of this city. The accused, it is alleged in evidence, do not store in their warehouses any goods of this description, purchasing any quantity that may be required from time to time, and for this special duty employed their nephew, one Hassan Ali to procure and deliver to the prosecutors any paint required by them, and stated that they had the greatest confidence in Hassan Ali and in the faithful discharge of any duties they imposed on him for the supply of goods under this contract. It is clear that some of the kegs of paint supplied to the prosecutors do bear a counterfeit mark, and as it has been sworn, are not the paints of Messrs. Wilkinson Heywood and Clark. The question now arises did the accused in supplying this paint bearing a counterfeit mark through their servant take all reasonable precautions against committing an offence under Section 486 of the Code? I think the accused under the circumstances mentioned would quite possibly conclude that in trusting to the services of a tried servant who had up to this time given entire satisfaction in the discharge of his duties, they were performing their duties to the Municipality under their contract, and not neglecting such precautions as should be taken to ensure their safety from prosecution for an offence the existence of which —although ignorance would be no excuse—they would possibly be entirely unaware. A point which has been commented on by the solicitor for the prosecution as strongly evidencing the guilty knowledge of the accused was the paying by one of them the sum of Rs. 5,000 to Mr. Roberts the agent of Messrs. Wilkinson Heywood and Clark. This, however, the accused state was simbly paid in consequence of an angry avowal by the 2nd accused who had become incensed at the denial on the part of Tyeballi Mussavali that he had ever sold the paint with the counterfeit brand to the accused, that if Tyeballi would swear on the Koran that he had not supplied the paint to the accused he would forfeit that sum, and that it was so paid in consequence of Tyeballi after hesitation having made the required oath and which sum was afterwards paid to Mr. Roberts as compesation for any loss his firm may have sustained in reputation by having paint with a counterfeit brand and represented as theirs having been sold to the prosecutors. This, however, is incidental to the main charge, and although the circumstance may be one of suspicion if the witnesses called on the part of the accused are to be believed the paint was sold to the accused by Tyeballi, and it is possible that the accused paid the money under the circumstances mentioned by their witnesses The fact of the paint having been purchased in the bazaar instead of at the place of business of Messrs. Wilkinson Heywood and Clark is no doubt a prima facie suspicious circumstance. It is, however, explained as having been purchased in the ordinary way, as many trade marked goods are purchased in the bazaar to save a certain expenditure, and that the purchaser had no reason to doubt the bona fides of the transaction, as the counterfeit marks required close scrutiny to detect the difference between it and the genuine mark, that the marks were in English characters, and that this made it more difficult for the native buyer to distinguish; and further that the goods were accepted by the municipal officer who had previously on occasions rejected unapproved stores, and who was specially deputed to inspect the goods supplied by the accused under their contract. It is quite possible, therefore, that the accused had no reason to doubt the genuineness of the paints supplied by them. Now the question whether all the circumstance in connection with the evidence are such as to show that the accused had taken all reasonable precautions in the appointment of their servant, and gave such supervison over his acts in the supplying of store according to the terms of the contract as to entitle them to come under Exception *a* is a very doubtful one. So to come under Exception (*a*) is a very doubtful one. So far as civil liability goes, whatever a servant does in the course of his employment with which he is entrusted, and as a part of it, is the master's act. This is in some cases no doubt applicable to criminal cases also, but in taking into consideration all the circumstance of their case, and the doubts arising out of them, I feel that the law under this section would be unduly strained if I were to decide that the accused have so far broken that law as to necessitate either imprisonment or fine if I should not feel satisfied that I had judged rightly if I come to that conclusion. The accused, moreover, as is always the case, are entitled to the benefit of every doubt, and under all the circumstances I must dismiss the case and discharge them.

BENEFIT OF THE DOUBT.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. W. Webb, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday disposed of the charge of using a counterfeit trade mark, preferred against Isufali Ismailji and Abdul Ali Karimbhai at the instance of the Bombay Municipality. Mr. Brown, solicitor, conducted the prosecution, while Mr. Robertson, instructed by Messrs. Jamsetji Rustumji, represented the defence.

Case for the prosecution was that orders were given to the defendants as Municipal contractors to supply them with Falcon Brand paints of Wilkinson, Heywood and Clark. They supplied certain cakes of paint bearing the counterfeit trade mark. The defence was that the accused had employed an agent named Husanali to procure for them the particular kind of paint as they themselves had not got it with them. It was also contended that they had no reason to doubt the bona-fide of the transaction entered into by the agent.

In his decision the Magistrate observed that it appeared the accused had no reason to doubt the genuineness of the paint supplied by their agent. It was true that in civil as well as criminal cases employers were held responsible for the acts of their servants. But the circumstances attending the present case, his worship considered, did not justify a conviction. The accused were given the benefit of the doubt and discharged.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Southern, Fort Northern and Esplanade	3	0	1
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	0	5	31
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	21	0	32
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Ohowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	0	1	12
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	6	1	46
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	11
G Mahim and Worlee	3	1	10
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	2	13
Total	36	10	159
Total plague deaths to date	79,318	65,900	
Same date last year	16	10	83
Cholera	7	13	

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess Clanwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning. When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 4th September.

Submitted Trustees Resolution, dated 24th February, 1900, approving of the proposal to erect for Government a Telegraph and Post Office building at the Docks and sanctioning the plans and estimates for immediate construction on receiving final approval by the Postal Department. Submitted letter from the Postmaster General, dated 14th May, 1900, saying that the Telegraph authorities are of opinion that there would be no advantage in opening an office permanently in the Dock, as they consider the telegraphic wants of the locality are sufficiently met by the Musjid 1st Class Office and that under the circumstances the proposal to erect a combined Post and Telegraph Office must fall through. Submitted letter to the Postmaster General, dated 1st June 1900 explaining the circumstances under which the project was taken up, and requesting him to refund the out-of-pocket expenses amounting to Rs. 140-5-0. Submitted letter from the Postmaster General, dated 15th June 1900, saying that under the circumstances explained he is not desirous of withdrawing from the arrangement come to regarding the erection of the building, but as it will not be a combined office, its size may be reduced as explained by him to the Trustees' Engineer, so that the rent should not exceed Rs. 50, and that should the Telegraph Department consent, at any future time, to making it a telegraph office also, the necessary addition to the building could be easily arranged for. Submitted letter from the Engineer, dated 23rd June 1900, forwarding the plans and estimate for the proposed Post Office duly altered to suit the requirements of the Postmaster General and saying that the probable cost of the work including the engineering charges would amount to Rs. 3,103, and that including all other charges, viz., interest, sinking fund, repairs, taxes and rent of land, the annual charges would come to Rs. 459 or say Rs. 50 per mensem. Submitted letter from the Postmaster General, dated 13th July 1900, returning the draft lease forwarded to him duly approved subject to certain modifications and suggesting further alterations in the plan of the building. Submitted the revised plans, in 3 sheets, and estimate for the proposed building prepared by the Trustees' Engineer in accordance with the suggestion of the Postmaster General. Read note by the Chairman, dated 30th August 1900.

Resolution—The Trustees are pleased to sanction the revised plans and estimate, the latter amounting to Rs. 2,734-11-7 for works only. The works may be undertaken on the plans and draft copy of lease being finally approved by the Postal Department. The monthly rent may be fixed at Rs. 40 and term of tenure at 10 years.

Read letter to the Chief Inspector of Explosives, dated 26th March 1900, forwarding a copy of By-law No. 53 of the By-laws for the regulation and management of the Trustees's Wet Docks together with a list of explosives prepared by the Docks Superintendent, saying that under the By law, nitro glycerine, petroleum, naphtha, dynamite, gunpowder and other dangerous explosive substances, are not admitted into the Docks, and forwarding for perusal the list drawn up for the guidance of the Port Trust officials in connection with the Docks with a view to making such alterations and emendations as he may think fit under the meaning of the By law, bearing in mind that it is not the intention of the Trustee to exclude any merchandise from entering the Port unless such merchandise is really dangerous. Read letter from the Chief Inspector of Explosives, dated Simla, 11th April 1900, saying that as a number of the items mentioned in the list of explosives sent to him for correction are not really explosives by themselves but only inflammable he would suggest that the words and other dangerous explosive substances should be altered in By-law No. 53 to and other explosive or inflammable substances of like nature, remarking that some of the explosives mentioned in the list are not generally met with and forwarding a revised list of the explosive at present authorized for manufacture in or importation into the United Kingdom for sale. Submitted note by the Secretary dated 15th August, 19 suggesting that the following items be excluded from the list :—Safety fuses for blasting, safe y cartridges, Percussion caps; Railway fog signals, and fireworks. Read the proceedings of the Docks Committee, explaining that it had been found that certain preparations not mentioned in the rules under the Explosives Act had in recent years been treated as dangerous, and vessels carrying these were prevented from entering the Docks, it was thought desirable therefore that a proper list should be prepared, and proposing the alphabetical list of explosives and inflammable substances prepared from the list supplied by the Chief Inspector of Explosives be printed for circulation to the agents and owners of vessels, merchants and Port Trust Officials concerned, omitting the five items referred to in the Secretary's note above referred to; also that the words "and other dangerous explosive substances should be altered in Dock By-law No. 53 to "and other explosive or inflammatory substances of like nature as suggested by the Chief Inspector of Explosives; and lastly recommending that to the item Petroleum a note should be added under Dock By-law No. 53 B, "Petroleum packed in tins may be shipped at the Harbour Walls under the regulations therein prescribed."

Resolution—The recommendations of the Docks Committee are sanctioned, subject to the approval of Government.

Submitted the following proceedings of the meeting of the Finance Committee, held on the 30th August 1900, to consider questions regarding the first instalment of the Rs. 25 lakh loan sanctioned by Government :—The minutes underlying Circular No. 135, dated 24th August 1900, were read, and the following proposals were made by the Chairman :—(*a*) the tenders should be publicly called for as soon as possible for the first instalment of the Rs. 25 lakh loan sanctioned, vide Government Re olution, Marine Department, No. 144, dated 3rd August 1900; the amount of the instalments to be Rs. 12 1-2 lakhs (*b*) that the form of notification as modified be approved; (c) that the time and date for the receipt of tenders be fixed at one o'clock p.m. (gun-fire) on Wednesday, 26th September 1900, and that the balances of amounts tendered may be paid on or before the 15th October 1900; interest will accrue from the date of payment; (*d*) that payments of interest be made half-yearly on the 1st May and 1st November of each year; it may be necessary to pay interest for a broken period up to and including 31st October 1900; (*e*) the monies received on account of this loan to be paid to the credit of the Trustees in the bank of Bombay, receipts to be issued by the Bank and a separate loan account to be kept; (*f*) the tenders shall be opened in presence, of the Chairman, and the results shall be submitted to the Board for sanction at the meeting to be held on Thursday, 27th September 1900.

Resolution.—Approved.

Resolution.—The report of the Finance Committee dated 30th August 1900, is approved, and adopted, except as that in (c) the date 15th should be altered to altered to 31st October 1900.

Considered draft Administration Report for the year 1899-1900, a printed copy of which was sent to each Trustee on the 27th August 1900.

Resolution—The draft report is approved.

Submitted Trustees Resolution, dated 10th July 1900, sanctioning the plans and estimate for the proposed construction of an upper story to transit shed No. 1, Victoria Dock, and directing that tenders for the girders may be called for. Read letter from the Engineer, dated 13th August 1900, forwarding three tenders received for the supply of 72 mild steel girders required in connection with the proposed work, comparing the same with the estimate as under :—

	Rs.
Messrs Richardson and Cruddas	6355
" Burn and Company	7289
" Jessop and Company	7490
Estimate (deducting 6 annas for erection)	6,025
Contingencies at 10 per cent	690
	Rs. 7,001

The Engine

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MARCKS AND CO., LTD.,
FOR
FLAMMARION'S
WONDERFUL FIELD GLASS
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FLAMMARION'S
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at Rs. 15 CASH, Rs. 16-8 CREDIT.
BEST VALUE IN BINOCULARS.
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BEST VALUE IN PENETRATING POWER.
The Binoculars are offered as
SPECIAL LINES
and at prices much below what they ought to sell at in the ordinary way.
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WHITE GLAZED TILES,
NINE ELMS PORTLAND CEMENT.
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APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.
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A heavy stock of every description of moulding such as, English Oak and gilt Black and gilt White Enamel and ornamental gilt mouldings always in hand of the Best Manufacture.
REAL GILT FRAMES OF ANY SIZE MADE TO ORDER.
☞ Up-country orders will be executed with perfect taste and satisfaction without extravagant expenditure if left to our own judgment.
AS REGARDS PRICES, WE DEFY COMPETITION.

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16, CHURCH GATE STREET,
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THE CITY WATCH & CLOCK STORE.
85, BECHOO CHATTERJEE'S STREET,
CALCUTTA.
OFFERING 2,000
FRESH WATCHES FOR SALE.
MONEY RETURNED IF NOT APPROVED.
JUST UNPACKED. GUARANTEED FOR 3 YEARS.
No. 1, Railway Regulator Watch, Rs. 3-8; No. 2, Rs. 4-8; No. 3, Rs. 5; and Curzon Watch, Rs. 5-8 each. Testimonials highest and any number. Soliciting early orders.

INDIAN INDUSTRY.
Being a Reprint of two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette."
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
MESSRS. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
MESSRS. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta
MESSRS. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, SEPT. 13.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols ..... £98 13-16—3-16.
3 per cent Rentes ..... £101—1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan..... £109 unchanged.
3 1-2 per cent. Govt. Securities ....£64 "
Bar Silver in London.....28 13-16 "
Do In New York .....62 7-8 "
Exchange on London at Paris .....25·16 "
Do. In New York ..... 4·86 5-8—1-4 "
Discount Short London Bills 3 5-8 unchanged.
Do Indian Bank Bills, 3 7-8 "

At the weekly sale for Council Bills on India yesterday for Rs. 20,00,000.

Rs. 1,620,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
" 200,000 " " Bombay.
" 180,000 " " Madras.

Rs. 20,00,000 at 1s, 3 15-16d.

Tenderers at this rate received 7 per cent; above that rate in full; the average for allotments to Calcutta and Bombay was 15·94.

The total amount of Bills sold during the last week was Rs. 22,33,000.

The amount advertised for allotment next week is Rs. 20,00,000.

Extra allotments of Bills on Madras, Bombay and Calcutta for Rs. 40,000 were made at 1s. 4d.

Rapeseed, Brown, is quoted in London at 44 1-2, delivery September and October, Antwerp, with buyers in a firm market.

Reuter also telegraphs that the quantity of wheat afloat for United Kingdom was 1,870,000.

COTTON.—The Liverpool Cotton Market closed irregular. Surats firmer; Manchester was steady. Total sales 7,000 bales; Sold on speculation and for export nil. Imports 1,000 bales. Surats 100 bales. Spot Midling American 7 1-8—1-8. Arrivals closed steady.

Futures—Liverpool—

Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Dec.-Jan.	March-April.	June-July.
7·14	6·10	5·26	5·19	5·14
plus 6-64.	plus 6-64.	plus 5-64.	plus 5-64.	plus 4-64,

In New York—

Receipts at the Ports	11,000 bales.
Do last year	27,000 "
Exports to Great Britain.....	1,000 "
Do to Continent	nil.
Mid-Uplands	10 3-4 plus 1-8
Futures, month of December.....	9·94 plus 41
Do. do. March	9·95 plus 46

The telegraphic reports to hand this afternoon speak more favorably of the cotton crop, and propects of a fairly good outturn are now assured. The local market is firm with an upward tendency. The shipments from Bombay during the week ending yesterday totalled 1,047 bales to the United Kingdom, and 4,063 bales to the Continent; there were 3,483 bales afloat in harbour and the receipts of the week were a little over 1,500 bales.

The following statement shows the Imports and Exports of cotton:—

	1900	1899	Differences.
Receipts for the week	1559	5819	—4260
	1899-1900	1898-99	
Total Receipts from 1st October to 12th September	889979	2057733	—1177754
	1900	1899	
Shipments for the week Europe, To China, Japan and Coast Ports	5396	375	×5021
	743	12085	—11342
Total.....	6139	12460	—6321
	1899-1900	1898-99	
Total Shipments: from 1st October to 12 September—			
Europe.....	125308	532929	—407721
Japan.....	260824	475340	—224516
China.....	27147	56155	—29008
Coast Ports.....	8229	16383	—8154
Grand Total.....	411108	10 0507	—66939
	1900	1899	
Afloat in Harbour Europe	3483	500	×2983
China Japan and Coast Ports ...	Nil	452	—452
Total Exports from Bombay by G I P Railway from 1st October to 31st August			1175 bales
Total Exports from Bombay by B B and C I Railway from 1st October to 31st July			15052 bales

In the home markets yarns show little alteration and many agents report a small turnover in both American and Egyptian kinds. Demand for small lines of twist and weft continues insufficient to absorb current production, and only inadequate prices can be secured. Spinners' quotations show some irregularity in American Twist, and business was recently put through at lowest selling figures. Resumption of work in Blackburn has not led to manufacturers' purchasing yarn except in retail lines. Here and there offers for distant delivery continue generally at prices which involve spinners working without profit. This they are unwilling to do, being inclined to expect better margins by awaiting the period at which new crop-cotton will become available. Bundle yarns cotinue in moderate request for South Eastern Europe, and enquiries for Indian descriptions are again met with. Here and there business has resulted.

The Eastern Banks are issuing the following circular to their customers with reference to the present condition of the trade transactions with China:—"Owing to the partial dislocation of the import business in Shanghai, on account of the interruption of the northern trade turough Tientsin, storage facilities in Shanghai are exhausted, and we are requested by our Manager there to advise our constituents to postpone shipments of goods sold under contract until December-January. Our Manager expresses a hope that manufacturers will give every assistance to shippers to carry out these necessary precautions. Although the opinion is given without our responsibility, our Shanghai Manager does not anticipate that the Chinese merchants will repudiate their contracts. In view of these recommendations, we beg to give notice that, for the pesent, it will be necessary to restrict within narrow limits our purchase of bills on Shangai."

The suggestion of the Secretary of State that in order to promote the circulation of gold in India, gold coins of lower denominations than the half-sovereign should be struck, is serevely criticised by the Home Press. We extract the following from an exhaustive and able article on the subject which recently appeared in the "Manchester Guardian":—"It may be that the great increase in the production of gold in recent years and the prospect of further large additions to the supply when the South African War is ended encourage faith that such a lavish and wasteful use of gold as its circulation in such tiny coins as those proposed (say, one-fifth or one-third of a sovereign) will involve no danger of a further scarcity of gold for Bank and Treasury reserves. But, according the most experienced authorities, we are not justified in looking forward to an indefinite continuance of even the present out-put of the yellow metal. Ten or twenty years hence the world may have more experience of exhausted mines than of newly-discovered deposits. And meanwhile, the mere accumulation of reserves in banks and treasuries, if convertibility is to become world-wide, with increased consumption in the arts, implies a still enormous strain on the supply. The tension must, of course, be vastly increased if we are to contemplate, in addition, the substitution of small, easily lost, and quickly worn-out gold coins for silver coins. We have, moreover, to consider the possible further depreciation of silver which such a substitution might induce. But no competent authority can regard the proposal as practicable; even in the gold-using countries of Europe such small gold coins—the French gold five-franc piece, for instance—have never been popular. In India, apart from other objections, the pieces would still be too valuable for the great masses of the people, and they would be too small for the classes which might be expected really to use gold as daily currency. And there are many other objections. The plan would impose on India the most costly form of currency that could possibly be devised. Moreover, it would imply the creation of a new pattern of coins, which would impede that very flow and reflow of real money or circulating capital between England and India which it is the object of the new Indian currency legislation to establish. It is not conceivable that banks, or other remitters, or receivers of bullion remittances would take more kindly to the new coins than they are likely to do to gold dust; most people find even three-penny bits a nuisance.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 12.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed irregular.
Surats firmer.
Good Bhownugger 4 30-32.
The Manchester Market has been dull.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	98 13-16
3 per cent. Rentes.....	101
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan.....	109
3 1-2 per cent, Rupee papers	64
Bar Silver.....	28 13-16

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.
SUBSCRIBERS to the WAR TELEGRAM Extras, of Rs. 2, can have the same delivered as they arrive.
Names Registered at the *Bombay Gazette* Offices, 18, Esplanade Road.
By sending their own peon subscribers can insure instant delivery.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

BATLIWALA—September 13, at her residence, Parsi, Government House Gate Road, opposite Morarji Goculdas Mill, Bai Jerbai, widow of the late Mr. Framji Dhunjibhoy Batliwala. Funeral at 7-30 a.m. to-day (Friday).

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

FIELD—September 7, at Bakloh, the wife of W A Field; Bandmaster, 4th Gurkha Rifles, of a son.
THOMPSON—September 7, at Barrackpore, the wife of M A Thompson, Officiating Superintendent Telegraphs, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

PHILLIPPS—BURROWS—September 4, at the Armenian Church, Calcutta, by the Rev M David, Carr Lazarus Phillipps, of Kusunda, Dhanbaid, E I Railway, youngest son of Lazarus Phillipps, of Julpha, Ispahan Persia, to Elizabeth, the third daughter of William Barrows, of Fulham, London.

DEATHS.

BARTON—September 5, at Srinagar, Kashmir, after seven days' illness, esther John, the tenderly loved child of the Rev C E Barton, C M S, aged 1 year and 3 months.
HILL—September 7, at Sheringham, Henry W J Hill, of Turcouleah, Champaran, and 17 Cleveland Square, London, aged 53 years.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1900.

THE last words of Mr. F. J. Clark's interesting sketch of the history of the G. I. P. Railway Company are words of regretful farewell. The administration of the line, the pioneer of railways in India, has after fifty years passed into the hands of the State, and Mr. Clark, having rapidly surveyed the history of the company, concludes with an expression of affectionate regret that the regime of the old direction has come to an end. "It has," he says, "been a good friend to a great body of members of its staff, and it has been a still greater friend to India as a country and as a people." A railway company, we have been assured, is a body without a soul, but its relations with its employes may approach nearer to those of the individual employer than is possible in the case of the impersonal State. Members of the staff who have been long associated with the development of the G. I. P. Company, who have shared in its engineering triumphs, may well feel some amount of regret at the change in the old order. Yet the enterprise of the Company remains, and the break in the continuity of control is but an excellent stage on which to halt and look back over the course that has been traversed. The history of the G. I. P. Company is practically the history of railway development in India, and Mr. Clark's retrospect, brief though it be, is noteworthy as affording a glimpse of the romance of great undertakings. There are probably no greater triumphs of engineering skill than the lines which ascend the Bhor and Thal Ghauts, and the story of that enterprise, carried out under the direction of Mr. James J. Berkley, the First Chief Engineer of the Company, is as striking a piece of industrial romance as any that find a place in the pages of Smiles. The Company had at their disposal from the beginning the services of eminent engineers. Robert Stephenson was the consulting engineer in England, and Mr. Berkley was himself a pupil of the famous son of the inventor of the locomotive. The G. I. P. Company was formed in London in 1845, at the same time that the question of railway communication was under discussion in Bombay. An "Inland Railway Association" had taken up the matter, and Mr. G. T. Clark had prepared plans for a line from Coorla to Thana. It was part of that interesting proposal that all goods were to be drawn by horse traction, while passengers and live stock were to be conveyed by locomotive power. The scheme was subsequently modified by the adoption of locomotives for all trains at a speed of ten miles an hour. It is not uninteresting to compare the speed of the trains projected over fifty years ago with that of the Poona Race Specials, which notwithstanding the sixteen miles of the Bhor Ghaut incline run the 119 miles from Bombay to Poona in three hours and twenty-six minutes. In at least one corner of England there exists a small passenger railway where the trains can at their utmost accomplish a speed of ten miles an hour. But that survival of the period of the primitive locomotive is cherished as a source of infinite merriment for the inhabitants of the locality. To-day in India even the native, unhastiug as he is when restricted to his own powers of locomotion, would not tolerate the slowness of the early railway trains.

The first investigations on behalf of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company were made in 1845 by Mr. John Chapman who was sent out by the promoters with a letter of introduction to the Governor of Bombay. It was not, however, until four years later that the Act to incorporate the Company was passed. The contract which was then made between the East India Company and the projectors of the railway throughout referred to the line as experimental. The capital was fixed at £500,000, but provision was made for its increase to one million sterling, in case the Company was able to make a line beyond Kalyan, the idea being that it might be possible to extend the railway to the Malsej, which is between the Bhor and Thal Ghauts. The Court of Directors apparently resembled Gilpin's wife in possessing frugal minds, for in communicating the terms of the contract to the Government of India they expressed the hope that large sums of money would not be expended in ornamental works, especially those connected with the stations and offices of the Company. What those careful persons would have thought of the present Victoria Terminus or of the offices of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company might have been instructive. Mr. Berkley arrived in Bombay along with other members of the engineering staff early in February 1850. The first year or so thereafter was occupied in the survey of the line to Thana, and thence to Kalyan with a short branch to Mahim. By the beginning of 1851 the actual work of construction was in progress and the natives were treated to the first sight of a locomotive in February 1852, when an engine which had been christened the Falkland was employed in ballasting. The strange machine proved to be of extraordinary interest and attraction to the natives who daily gathered in thousands to witness its work. The advent of the "iron horse" was eagerly welcomed and when the first section of the line was opened in April, 1853, the natives falsified all preconceived notions of their prejudices on the subject by freely taking advantage of the new mode of conveyance. It is curious to read that men, who must have known how readily the native can appreciate things that appeal to his sense of wonder, should have so far imagined that he would decline to travel by the railway that the first estimates of receipts omitted all calculation of native passenger traffic. We have now positive means of knowing the native's opinion on the subject of ease in travelling, for during the first half of 1896, when the passenger traffic of the Company reached a record total, considerably over seven million persons travelled by the line. The fares are low, yet even the delights of being quickly transferred from place to place at ridiculously low rates does not prevent the native trying to strike a bargain with the booking clerk. The Hindu traveller is a rigid economist and to him it appears that the law of supply and demand should apply to railway fares as to other things. This passage from Mr. Clark's sketch is delightful: "It is by no means unusual for the booking clerk to receive offers of sums smaller than the legal fare, such offers being very gradually increased, even perhaps at the cost of missing more than one train. Should a train on arrival be found to have plenty of room that fact is occasionally put forward as a reason why the low fare should be accepted. In the early years of the railway, natives have been known to wait several days at a station thinking to tire out the patience of the booking clerk."

The extension to Kalyan was opened on the 1st May 1854, and in the same year Mr. Berkley having made surveys across the Western Ghauts submitted his scheme for the Thal Ghaut incline in connection with the trunk line towards Khandesh. Early the next year he advocated the construction of the incline over the Bhor Ghat for the line to Poona. This latter triumph of engineering skill occupied over seven years and in the progress of the work enormous difficulties had to be overcome. Yet though as many as 42,000 persons were employed at once upon the undertaking, it was accomplished with but few accidents. The first train passed over this section of the line on the 30th March, 1863. The Thal Ghaut incline, carried over country that was not only rugged but was condemned as particularly unhealthy, was finished in 1869, and simultaneously the line had been extended 255 miles beyond Igatpuri. Jubbulpore was reached in the beginning of 1870 and the opening of that extension was the occasion of a ceremony at which the late Duke of Edinburgh was present. The communication with Jubbulpore brought the railway into connection with the main lines thence to Calcutta and Madras, and thus the great iron-roads across India were linked up. Since that time the country has been covered with a net-work of lines, carried out under the auspices of the State and many of these have been worked by the G. I. P. Company. Now the State has taken over the concern and the most recent announcement on the subject is that the line is to be amalgamated with the Indian Midland. The G. I. P. Company handed over a length of 2,011 miles of railway, which had been brought to a high degree of excellence. The purchase price has been fixed at £34,859,217, a sum which is equivalent to the Company's capital of twenty millions sterling at a premium of £74-5-11 per cent. The purchase-money will be paid by means of annuities extending over forty-eight years. If the Company have obtained what may appear a stiff price, it proves the value of railways in this country, and is an argument against those who assert that the resources of India do not permit of further railway extension. At any rate the old G. I. P. Company have the satisfaction of knowing that their enterprise has during the past fifty years contributed in no small measure to the development of the country.

THE *Times'* Peking correspondent has been a long time in discovering that the Empress-Dowager and Prince Tuan planned the massacres of the Ministers and that Baron Ketteler was murdered by imperial order. The leading Shanghai journal made this allegation three weeks ago, but gave a share to Tung-Fuhsiang in the responsibility for what took place. The three met in council together day after day, and it is believed fled to Shansi together, carrying the imperial treasure with them under the escort of a company of Boxers. Dr. Morrison, the "Times" correspondent had already committed himself to the opinion that such was the case though, as the "China Mail" pointed out the other day, it was generally supposed, until Dr. Morrison's message was published, that Prince Ching and General Yung-lu befriended the refugees of the Legations, and it may be that such was the case. Dr. Morrison's statement was that the Legations received no assistance from the Government—that is, the usurping faction; and Ching and Yung-lu may have been giving aid quietly and privately; and Dr. Morrison also complained that since the relief of the Legations no efforts have been made to capture the Boxer leaders. The Britishers resident in China have already voiced their opinion on this matter and their feelings found expression in a reminder to Government that the only way to effectually suppress a rebellion, is to capture the leaders and remove them from the scene of their activity, by banishing them for life. Vicaroy Yeh, the murderous ruler of the Two Kwang, was seized and sent to Calcutta, where he could read the classics without the daily interruption of having to write up the account of the heads which he had duly cut off, and they would have what they call the bloodthirsty murderous trio, dealt with as the offenders, rather than the Boxers whom they regard as mere puppets in the hands of the Empress-Dowager and Prince Tuan. Dr. Morrison's latest message seems to imply that some additional facts have come to light, but as the news was greatly delayed in transmission, it is doubtful whether the move in the direction of Paoting-fu may not have been made in consequence. A Reuter telegram on the Chinese question asserts that Prince Ching, who acts with Li Hung Chang in the peace negociations carried a special letter from the Emperor to Sir Robert Hart with whom he had already held a conference. This may be one of those extraordinary communications bearing the alleged signature of the Emperor in which he extols the greatness of the Dowager and expresses his readiness to abide by her commands. But it is doubtful if his Majesty ever signed one of them, and if the accuracy of the statement of the "Times" correspondent be proved hereafter the Emperor will have an opportunity of retaking the positions from which he was ousted. Nothing less than the restoration of the Emperor and the overthrow of the Dowager and Prince Tuan, father of the adopted heir, will satisfy the demands of British residents in the Far East.

EX-PRESIDENT KRUGER has manifested unexpected "slimness" in escaping across the frontier which both our own men and the Portuguese were supposed to have secured. In congratulating ourselves on having our difficulties materially simplified and the Boer ex-President on having baffled his pursuers, we must censure him for leaving his faithful spouse behind, yet commiserate with him because we feel that, in the words of one of his own countrymen, he is too old a tree to bear transplanting and cannot flourish in any soil but his own. He has still ten days to remain on African soil and if the Portuguese do not find some reason to detain him further he will then become a king in exile. He is much too shrewd a man to have left his country without having taken the precaution to place a sufficiency of this world's goods in the hands of friendly agents, and he has the opportunity of spending a life of greater freedom and less responsibility than he spent at Pretoria and very much greater freedom than if we had been compelled to carry him to join General Cronje in St. Helena. Had that been done we should have to provide for him as a state prisoner and his establishment would have been more expensive than that of either ex-King Theebaw or Prempeh or even of Arabi Pasha. We have clearly got rid of an encumbrance and now that his personal influence has been withdrawn there is reason to believe that the conclusion of hostilities will be hastened. Had Lord Roberts been asked to-day, instead of on Tuesday, to name an approximate date as the probable termination of the war he would not have replied "Wish I could." For it has only been the constant presence of Mr. Kruger and his ceaseless importunity that has kept the men, long since disheartened, fighting for a lost cause. The further punishment inflicted upon them by Lord Methuen and their flight before General Buller also point to an early cessation of hostilities.

THIS week's Municipal health report shows a further reduction in the total mortality in the city, the figures having fallen from 1,224 to 1,084. Three weeks ago they stood at 1,600. Fatal cases of cholera fell from 408 to 177 and again to 121 and the epidemic seems to be dying out. Whether plague is increasing it is not possible to gather from the returns for though they show 53 cases last week as compared with 57, fatal attacks of fever number 117, a total behind which many plague cases may be hidden. The deaths registered as having occurred from affections of the respiratory organs and diseases of the digestive system are suspiciously high, the two together counting three hundred whilst the average is but half that number.

MR. HARVEY, Municipal Commissioner, has reported to the Corporation in favour of the appointment of a special officer as Drainage Engineer on a salary of Rs. 700 per mensem.

MR. H. O. QUINN, I.C.S., has been granted furlough for one year.

MAJOR G. E. HYDE-CATES, has been appointed first Assistant Political Resident, Aden.

CAPTAIN J. R. B. G. CARTER, has been appointed Assistant Political Agent, Mani Kantha.

MR. R. MACTIER, District Superintendent of Police, Kanara, has been granted furlough for one year.

MR. J. F. RODRIGUES, has been appointed Deputy Shipping-master, Bombay, vice Mr. J. Klingelhopper, retired.

MR. P. C. H. SNOW, Collector of Poona, has been granted furlough for one year from or after the 29th instant.

MAJOR W. E. JENNING, M.B., C.M. I.M.S. acts as assistant to the Civil Surgeon at Poona, pending further orders.

MR. T. M. COTGRAVE, Deputy Collector of Salt Revenue, has been granted privilege leave of absence for three months.

MR. J. P. ORR, I.C.S., has been appointed to act as Political Agent Jawhar, vice Mr. A. M. T. Jackson, on leave.

MR. A. D. WILKINS, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Second Grade, has been allowed to return to duty within the period of his leave.

LIEUTENANT R. S. POTTINGER, and Captain W. Beale, become respectively third and fourth Assistant Political Resident, Aden.

LIEUT. E. M. DEANE, SIND Volunteer Rifle Corps; has been transferred to the Bombay Volunteer Rifles, to complete the establishment.

LIEUTENANT N. S. COGHILL, becomes Adjutant of the Kolhapur Infantry Corps and ex-officio Assistant to the Political Agent, Kolhapur.

LIEUTENANT H. HARRISON has been appointed Assistant Political Superintendent and ex-officio Superintendent of Police at Palanpur.

DR. A. W. THOMSON, Professor of Engineering, College of Science, Poona, has been allowed to return to duty within the period of his leave.

MR. J. ADAMS, Executive Engineer, First Grade, retires from the service on the 17th instant, under the operations of the civil service regulations.

CAPTAIN JAMES JACKSON, I.M.S., Superintendent Central Prison, Yeravda, has been permitted to return to duty within the period of his leave.

CAPTAIN H. F. JACOB has been appointed second-in-command of the Kolhapur Infantry Corps and ex-officio Assistant to the Political Agent, Kolhapur.

CAPTAIN P. R. CADELL, Sind Volunteer Rifle Corps, has been transferred to the Bombay Volunteer Rifles vice Palmer transferred to the supernumerary list.

COMMANDER R. D. C. BROWNLOW, Royal Indian Marine, has been appointed Port Officer, Aden, vice Commander H. B. Simpson, Royal Indian Marine.

MAJOR J. S. ASHBY has been appointed Assistant Political Agent in subordinate charge of the Southern Maratha Country Jaghirs and the Jath State.

MR. W. S. SHARPE, Assistant Superintendent Government Telegraph, Poona, passed an examination in Urdu, according to the higher standard on the 3rd instant.

THE services of Lieutenant A.R.C. Sanders, R. E., on Famine Duty in Kathiawar, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India in the Military Department.

MR. A. H. A. SIMCOX, Assistant Collector and First Class Magistrate in the district of Nasik, holds charge of the office of Cantonment Magistrate at Malegaon, in addition to his own duties.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL O. H. CHANNER, I.M.S., Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Southern District, has been appointed to assist the Civil Surgeon of Belgaum in dealing with plague, as a temporary measure.

MR. P. R. CADELL, I.C.S., has been appointed Under Secretary to Government, Revenue, Financial and Separate Departments, vice Mr. H. S. Lawrence; and Mr. H. S. Lawrence, I.C.S., has been appointed a Second Assistant.

MR. D. GEORGE, A.M.I.C.E., Executive Engineer First Grade, has been appointed to act as Superintending Engineer, Southern Division, and Mr. E. G. Gahagan, Executive Engineer, Third Grade, to act as Executive Engineer, at Satara.

MAJOR G. B. O'DONNEL, B.A., (OXON), having been appointed Administrator of the Radhanpur State, Captain H. D. Merewether and Captain F. W. Wodehouse, become respectively second and third Assistant Political Agent, Kathiawar.

MR. J. W. FELLOWES, acting District Superintendent of Police, Broach, acts as District Superintendent at Kanara, vice Mr. R. MacTier, proceeding on leave. Mr. W. Heyland, Assistant Superintendent of Police at Dharwar, acts as District Superintendent, Broach.

CAPTAIN H. E. PRICHARD, I.S.C., has been appointed personal assistant to the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay, for plague operations, at a salary of Rs. 1,000 per mensem, with effect from the date of the departure on leave of Mr. J. H. Du Boulay, Deputy Commissioner for plague purposes.

THE Alwar Rifles have remained free from cholera, and they embarked at Calcutta for Hongkong.

GOVERNMENT has approved of a scheme for the despatch of draught and saddle horses to China for use with the one pounder Vickers Maxim.

THE total mortality in Calcutta on Monday was 68. There were seven fresh plague cases recorded and the same number of deaths from that disease.

SANCTION has been given to the appointment of a Sanitary Engineer for the Punjab. The officer holding the appointment is to have the rank of Superintending Engineer.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab leaves Simla on October 6th for a tour in the hills; returning on the 18th. He will go to Serai, via the Chor Peak, visiting Kagna and Pathernala.

THE cholera report for the 10th instant is as follows:—Abbottabad, 42nd Gurkhas, one death; Delhi, No. 24 Company, Eastern Division, R. A., two cases; Kohat, 1st Punjab Cavalry, one case.

THE Pasteur Institute at Kasauli being now established on a sound basis, the orders by which Europeans bitten by mad dogs were granted advances of pay to enable them to proceed to Paris have been cancelled.

NOTHING is yet known as to whether General Nicholson will return to India to the Adjutant-Generalship this autumn. A good deal obviously depends upon the date when Lord Roberts' Staff will be broken up.

SO many difficulties have cropped up in connection with the proposal for the muzzling of dogs in cantonments by municipalities as a preventive against rabies, that the authories have decided to proceed no further with the matter.

THE Government of India has approved of the site selected for the new European Hospital to be constructed at Simla, and has authorised the Local Government to make a free grant of the land to the Hospital Committee.

THE following Lieutenants of the Royal Engineers have been registered for employment in the State Railway Traffic Department when their services can be spared:—W. Bunbury, G. Wallis, H. Skinner, C. Walton and Molesworth.

A SERIOUS affray between the Moplahs of the 25th Regiment of Native Infantry occurred at Bangalore on Monday, owing to some standing local dispute. These men carry knives in accordance with the custom prevailing in Malabar, and in the "fracas" the knives were freely used resulting in several being severely injured, and removed immediately to the regimental hospital, while many of the assailants were arrested.

MAJOR A. F. GRANT I.M.S., on leaving the General Hospital, Madras, on transfer to other duty, presented the nursing staff with a large, richly chased silver bowl for their dining room. In making the presentation, Major Grant remarked that it was meant as an expression of gratitude for the able and ungrudging assistance he had received from the nursing staff during the ten years he had been physician at the General Hospital, and to assure the nurses that their labours and sympathy are by no means wasted or unnoticed by the medical profession.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending 11th September was 1,084, giving a death rate of 66·44 per annum per thousand as against 39·92 the corresponding period of last year, and 41 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 116 died from fevers; 53, plague; 1, small-pox; 3, measles; 121, cholera; 4, leprosy; 131, phthisis; 70, diseases of the nervous system; 168, affections of the respiratory organs; 82, diarrhœa; 49, dysentery; 34, still-born; 113, old age and debility; 23, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 30; Brahmin, 15; Lingaet, 5; Bhattia, 7; Hindu of other caste, 564; Hindu low caste, 132; Musalman, 239; Parsee, 35; Jew, 2; Native Christian, 41; Eurasian, 5; European, 9; Buddhist, 1; other and unknown castes, 1. The total number of births was 320 as against 184 the corresponding period of last year, and 259 the average over the past five years.

THE local "Mail" understands that H. E. Sir Arthur Havelock will not leave Madras until after the Viceroy's visit, instead of before, as was his original intention, and that he will in all probability entertain Lord Hopetoun, the newly appointed Governor-General of the Australian Colonies, in Madras next month, proceeding subsequently on a short tour. Sir Arthur Havelock is relinquishing office about three months before the expiration of five years' actual service, so we presume that his term is reckoned from the date of the Royal Commission, in November, 1895. Lord Wenlock, it will be remembered, extended his service till March 1896, so as to enable Sir Arthur Havelock to proceed Home from Ceylon, after five years' residence there as Governor. Upon relinquishing the Governorship of Madras, Sir Arthur Havelock will not, we understand, retire to England, but will be appointed to some high Colonial office, as the five years which he has been in Madras do not count towards his pensionary service under the Colonial Office. His Excellency's Colonial service dates from 1873, and we believe he has three years to put in before he will be entitled to pension. Lord Ampthill, we are told, is 6 ft. 5 ins., so in one respect he will certainly be far above many of his predecessors.

THE Chinese Minister at St. Petersburg, Yang Yu has written at some length to Baron Suttner, stating what he holds to be the principal causes of Chinese hatred against Christians. No honest Chinaman, he says, has ever been converted to Christianity. The missionaries have recruited their converts from the worst of the natives, dishonest men, who aim at escaping from their debts and using the shelter of the foreigner to take legal process against their compatriots. The Chinese wish as little to become Christians as Europeans can desire to accept the doctrines of Confucius. As to commercial relations between China and foreign nations, they can be developed as much as the Powers would like to see, but it is essential to this that conflicts in future should be avoided by respecting the religion and moral ideals of the Chinese people.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

ARREST OF BARON KETTELER'S MURDERER.

SKIRMISHES WITH THE ALLIES.

A NEW WAY OF PAYING INDEMNITY.

FAMINE NEAR PEKING.

LANDING OF JAPANESE AT SHANGHAI.

THE EXPEDITION TO PAOTINGFU.

LONDON, SEPT. 12.

The "Times'" Peking correspondent states that it has now been discovered that the Dowager-Empress and Prince Tuan planned the massacre of the Ministers, and that Baron Ketteler was murdered by Imperial order.

LATER.

The Japanese have arrested the murderer of Baron Ketteler.

Since the relief of the Legations no efforts have been made to capture the Boxer leaders.

The feature of the situation at Peking is the overmastering position of the Russians and the subservience of the Japanese, who complain of the smallness of the British force.

A Reuter's despatch, dated Peking, the 4th inst., says that Prince Ching has conferred with Sir Robert Hart, but the result has not yet been disclosed.

Prince Ching brought special instructions from the Emperor to Sir Robert Hart.

LONDON, SEPT. 13.

Prince Ching had private interviews with the Ministers at Peking on the 6th inst.

It is stated that he telegraphed to Li-Hung-Chang, without whom he cannot act, urgently requesting him to come.

The American Cavalry, on the 5th inst., killed thirty Imperialists quartered in the Shaho temple, the remainder fled.

The Russians on the 6th instant engaged 500 Boxers at Machipo, inflicting a loss of 200 men.

The Russo-Chinese Bank has confiscated as part of the indemnity due, the Imperial University fund of five million taels from which the Chinese paid their troops.

Famine is regarded as inevitable in the neighbourhood of Peking next winter.

The British are considering the advisability of transferring their winter supply base from Tongku to Shanhaikwan.

Six hundred Japanese troops have landed at Shanghai, and placed themselves under General Creagh.

(Delayed in transmission.)

The expedition of the Allies to Paotingfu started from Tientsin on the 8th inst. and marched to Yunglinching, fifteen miles distant, unopposed.

TRANSPORT IN A TYPHOON.

LONDON, SEPT. 13.

The transport Nudden has arrived at Hongkong and been partially dismasted in a typhoon. She also lost two boats and 27 mules and horses.

The troops on board are all well.

THE PARADE THROUGH THE FORBIDDEN CITY.

TRIUMPH OF RUSSIAN DIPLOMACY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 13.

The "Indian Daily News" publishes the following special cablegram, dated London, 12th instant, 5-50 p.m. :—

The parade through the Forbidden City by the Allied Forces resolved itself into a triumphal entry for Russia, whose troops took the lead and were followed by those of all the other Powers. The sanctity of the City was respected mainly through the influence of Russia and Japan, who opposed the displacement of Peking as the capital of China.

Notwithstanding the arrangements amongst the Powers for the withdrawal of troops from the capital, Russian troops are pouring into Peking daily, and already outnumber the Japanese. The whole affair is regarded in Europe as a splendid triumph of Russian diplomacy and of the ability of the Russian Commander of the frontier army to make the most of the situation.

SHOOTING PASS REGULATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 13.

A committee to discuss the revision of the Shooting Pass Regulations meets shortly here. The Hon. Mr. Raleigh will preside, the members being Sir Edward Elles, Lieutenant-Colonel Cupper, Captain F. Daniell, Mr. Hardy (Commissioner of Lucknow) and Colonel Montgomery (Commissioner of Rawalpindi), while Mr. Luson of the Home Department will act as Secretary. Revised rules, recommended by his committee, will be submitted for sanction to the Government of India.

RE-ORGANISATION OF THE ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

An important re-organisation scheme has been sanctioned by the Secretary of State for the Ordnance Department, which will have the effect of creating two strong offices at Rawalpindi and Poona respectively in the place of four weak offices previously in existence, one in each Command. Under the old arrangement each of the Command Ordnance Offices was under an Inspector-General of Ordnance with an assistant who was always a junior officer. When the Inspector-General, therefore, was away no senior officer was to take charge. By the new arrangement now sanctioned there are to be only two Inspectors-General of Ordnance, one at Rawalpindi and the other at Poona, each, however, with a senior Deputy Inspector-General, besides an Assistant Inspector-General under him. The Office of the Director-General of Ordnance at head-quarters also is strengthened by the appointment of a Deputy Assistant in addition to that already existing. Colonel Campbell and Colonel Fixott are appointed Inspector and Deputy Inspector-General respectively at Rawalpindi, while Colonels Standbridge and Dunsterville will occupy the corresponding appointments at Poona.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

LORD METHUEN ROUTS THE BOERS.

LONDON, SEPT. 12.

Lord Methuen has routed the Boers near Molopo, capturing thirty prisoners, twenty-two waggons and 40,000 rounds of ammunition.

(Above delayed in transmission.)

MR. KRUGER AT LOURENZO MARQUES.

BULLER'S ADVANCE ON SPITZKOP.

LONDON, SEPT. 13.

Ex-President Kruger with several officials is staying with Mr. Pott, the Consul General for the Transvaal, at Lourenzo Marques.

It is stated that Kruger sails for Europe on the 24th inst.

LONDON, SEPT. 13.

The official version states that President Kruger has received six months' leave in order to work for intervention in Europe.

General Schalkburger will act as President in his absence.

General Buller is marching on Spitzkop and has captured some tons of food-stuffs from the enemy.

The Boers threw thirteen waggons of ammunition over a precipice to prevent them from being captured.

THE HOSPITALS COMMISSION.

Lord Roberts in giving his evidence before the Hospitals Commission, said the difficulties of transport necessitated a reduction in the equipments.

He believed, however, that the difficulties were magnificently met.

RECORD SCORING BY RANJITSINHJI.

LONDON, SEPT. 12.

Ranjitsinhji, yesterday, completed 3,000 runs this season.

This is the second time he has made an unprecedented score.

THE ST. LEGER.

The race for the St. Leger was run in lovely weather.

Eleven horses started, and the following is the order in which they passed the winning post :—Diamond Jubilee, Elopement, Courlan, Sailor Lad, Hulcot, Most Excellent, Phalaris, Mardi, Downham, Martineau, Frontignan.

The betting at the start was 7 to 2 on Diamond Jubilee, 100 to 7 against Elopement, 25 to 1 against Courlan, and 100 to 1 against Sailor Lad.

(Above delayed in transmission.)

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 13.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables London, 12th September :—

The following is the result of the race for the St. Leger :—

The Prince of Wales's Diamond Jubilee.	1
Mr. W. Low's Elopement	2
Mr. Reid Walker's Courlan	3
Lord Rosebery's Sailor Lad	4

The betting was 7 to 2 on the winner, 100 to 7 against Elopement and 25 to 1 against Courlan.

Frontignan made the pace for Diamond Jubilee, but resigned the lead, going over the hill, to Martineau. The favourite led for the last mile and won easily by 1 1-2 lengths. Two lengths divided the second and third. The other starters were Downham, Mardi, Most Excellent, Phalaris and Hulcot.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE TEXAS DISASTER.

LONDON, SEPT. 13.

It is expected that the death roll in Texas from the hurricane will reach 10,000.

Ghastly scenes have taken place and the negroes are pillaging the dead.

Martial law has been proclaimed.

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT BARLOW, 5th Gurkha Rifles resigns his appointment as A.-D.-C. to General Waterfield, Commanding the Punjab Frontier Force.

Lieutenants Birdwood, 30th Punjab Infantry, and T. Hogg, 11th Bengal Infantry, have been selected for appointment to the 2nd-4th Gurkha Rifles.

The following will be added to Section 204 (4) of Infantry Drill, as amended by Army Order 101 of 1900 :—

"No shelter-trench is to be considered as existent until the troops occupying it have extended for at least half-an-hour, and have marked out their tasks by pick and shovel."

The following will be inserted at the end of Sub-section 12 of Section 218 :—

"Whenever ground is available, opportunity will be taken for combining trench work with ball practice. Shelter-trench exercise must be frequently practised, and on the conclusion of the task, the men will invariably fire 5 rounds of ammunition. The description of fire employed must be 'independent,' it being explained to the men that in this case volleys would not be effective. Where the ground admits, ball ammunition will be used, and blank where it does not; in the latter case, the manner in which the men take advantage of cover will be checked by an officer or noncommissioned officer placed several hundred yards in front. The manner in which the men adapt the firing position to the irregularities of the ground, will be watched by the company instructor, who will place himself for the purpose in their immediat vicinity whilst firing is going on.

"The men must also be instructed in firing from behind cover of every description."

The question of simplifying and reducing the amount of official correspondence and returns having been under consideration, it has been brought to notice :—

I.—That sufficient use is not made in Departmental, District and Station Staff Offices, of the various reports and returns submitted by units and that Commanding Officers are frequently called on to furnish by wire or letter, information that has already been given.

II.—That notwithstanding the provision of paragraph 2, Section XXII, Army Regulations, India, Volume II. (Provisional Issue), the multiplication of returns, by Districts and Departments, occurs.

The Commander-in-Chief in India directs that steps be at once taken to discontinue these practices.

THE Mysore branch of the Indian Famine Relief Fund now amounts to Rs. 53,479.

CAPTAIN MOLYNEUX, 12th Bengal Cavalry, who has been reported as severely wounded in South Africa, was hit in the left lung on the 6th instant. He is among our best amateur painters in India and those who have seen his work will wish him a speedy recovery. Lieutenant-Colonel Powell, who was also reported wounded, is second-in-command of the 1st Battalion, 1st Gurkhas, and is employed in the Intelligience Branch of the War Office

THE PRESIDENCY CRICKET MATCH.

FIRST DAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 12.

The return match between the Presidency and the Parsees commenced to-day. The weather was perfect and the wicket in capital order. Before the game commenced a large concourse assembled, numbering nearly 7,000. About a dozen tents were pitched by the different clubs. Lord Northcote came after one o'clock. Seeing that in the Bombay vs. Poona match such enormous scores were recorded it was expected that some high figures would have to be recorded. But there had been nothing startling; and the scores of the teams earlier in the week appear to have been due to poor bowling than to good batting. The Presidency won the toss and Greig and Sale went in to face the bowling of Mehta and Bulsara. After seven runs were scored Greig was given leg-before-wicket. It was really a great disappointment to the Presidency, as one of their best player was out within five minutes' play. He was soon followed by another good player, Sale, who was bowled out. (Score : 19-2-8.) Bosworth-Smith and Wood made some stand, playing very carefully as the bowling was dead. The fielding of the Parsees was very close and several times drew applause, especially when Kharas stopped a hard hit from Bosworth-Smith. After 45 minutes' play a change in the bowlers was made, Mistry coming in the place of Mehta and Pochkhanawalla for Bulsara. Wood was soon caught out. The third wicket fell for 60. Bond next went in, unfortunately he was caught out by Mody. Things looked very poor for the Presidency. Sprott joined Bosworth-Smith and both played very confidently, and displayed some pretty and effective strokes. At 1-30 the Parsees changed their bowlers, the former ones taking possession of the ball. Sprott was given out leg-before-wicket. Sandy next joined Bosworth-Smith who was playing a fine game. His career unfortunately was not destined to last long, as Mehta scattered his bails soon after. Sandy was next bowled out and Browne and Drysdale were at the wickets when the bell sounded for tiffin.

Thirty-two sat for tiffin, Lord Northcote being one of the guests. The usual complimentary speeches were made, his Excellency toasting the Parsees wished them luck. Mr. Kanga, captain of the visitors, thanked his Excellency. Mr. Sprott, similarly spoke for the Presidency.

After tiffin Browne and Drysdale continued the game, but did not last long. With a single boundary hit to give him the start he found his wickets scattered soon after. Drysdale followed him out almost immediately after being nicely caught by Kanga; the score having risen in the interval to 119, mostly by extras. The last man, Winterbottom, made no stand, the innings ended for 119.

The Parsees began their venture at 3-26. Kanga and Mody went in to face the bowling of Proctor and Greig. After some fine play Mody was bowled out. The younger Kanga came next and both commenced to play a fine game. The fielding of the Presidency was good. At this time several long drives were stopped. The new player after settling commenced to operate several boundaries off Proctor. At 4 p. m., a change in the bowling was made, Winterbottom being put in Greig's place, but there was no effect as runs came in rapidly. D. Kanga had a narrow escape of being caught at point as Bosworth-Smith made a splendid try. Another change of bowling was made, Greig taking the place of Proctor. The fielding was a bit off its colour about this time. The chance of putting out Kanga (jr.), when 14 had been credited to his side, was lost as a catch was dropped by Sale. The elder brother was also just saved being run out. With these repeated chances the two began to run almost for every stroke, the result materially was that they ran once too often, H. Kanga having his wicket smartly put down by Greig from a pass by Browne. Mistry began his account with a boundary hit, Kanga (sr.) ably seconding his efforts. The century appeared at 4-45 amid great rejoicing, but five minutes later Kanga had his bails scattered. Billimoria joined Mistry and runs came very fast. Sale was put in the place of Bosworth-Smith, but the change was rather a reverse. Thirteen runs were scored in his first over. He fared little better in his other overs but the scoring continued. 150 were scored about 5-25. Sale was superseded by Winterbottom at 176. When the play closed for the day the score stood at 188, Mistry claiming 40 and Billimoria 48. The following are the scores :—

PRESIDENCY.

FIRST INNINGS.

Sale, b Mehta	8
Greig, l-b, w Bulsara	6
Bosworth-Smith, b Mehta	45
Wood, c Driver, b Pochkhanawalla	25
Bond, c Mody, b Pochkhanawalla	3
Sprott, l-b-w-b Mehta	11
Sandy, b Bulsara	1
Browne, b Mehta	4
Drysdale, c Kanga, b Mehta	2
Private Proctor, not out	1
Winterbottom, b Mehta	0
Extras	13
Total	119

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O	R	M	W
Mehta	89	26	5	6
Bulsara	66	36	6	2
Mistry	63	18	5	0
Pochkhanawalla	54	26	2	2

PARSEES.

FIRST INNINGS.

D Kanga, b Greig	58
D Mody, b Proctor	7
H Kanga, run out	24
K Mistry, not out	40
Billimoria, not out	48
Extras	11
Total	188

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, SEPT. 12.

The steamer Peninsular with the outwards English mails of the 7th instant, left Suez at 10-30 p.m., to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, SEPT. 12.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Urquhart arrived here from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta yesterday afternoon.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA VS. B. V. A.

YESTERDAY evening a match between these teams was played on the Oval, when the Volunteers were severely beaten by 45 points to nil. The game was altogether one-sided and was entirely confined to the Artillery quarters. In the first half the Gymkhana put on 27 points, namely, five goals, a dropped goal and a try. Ferrier opened the account in the second period with a try scored after a very fine run, the effort being improved by a successful kick at goal. Another try was quickly added and Arnott kicked a splendid goal. A try scored by Skene after a capital run in was easily improved by Vines and shortly before the finish the Gymkhana having got up to the line a dash over from a scrimmage resulted in one more try. The game ended with the score : Gymkhana, 8 G. 2 T. (45 pts.) B. V. A nil.

THE NASIK GOLF WEEK.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

NASIK, SEPT. 12.

THERE are no important competitions to-day, except that the eight men left in for the Club Cup commenced to play off by match play this morning and in the afternoon the semi-finals of the scratch foursomes were played. The condition of the course and greens is creating a lot of discussion among players and various alterations are suggested. There is no doubt the drought of 1899 has caused the grass to deteriorate, and that is probably also the reason why stones are so abundant. The latter could be collected in the vicinity of the greens, and this would remove one element of luck in playing approach shots. The greens are now playing rather better, but during the first two days it was extremely difficult to put. Indeed, Mr. Pechey is the only man who has been able to adapt his game to the prevailing conditions, and he thoroughly deserves all the honours which he has gained. The other Bombay scratch players are altogether unable to reproduce their true game. Mr. Pechey's suggestion for improving the greens is to engage a competent *mali* to devote his whole time to the work, an expenditure the Club can well afford to incur. The Club has over Rs. 700 in hand, but it would have been more satisfactory if part of that sum had been spent in maintaining the course in a better condition. The thanks of all players are due to Mr. G. P. Millett and other Nasik men for the interest they take in the upkeep of the green, but as they are away in the districts nine months of the year, it is not fair to expect them to absorb all their leisure hours in superintending the work on the course. Under their direction a *mali* could effect much improvement, to obtain which it is necessary for the work to proceed not only when they are at Nasik but at least some time while they are away in the districts. Another suggestion is that greens should be abolished and large browns constructed, and it is impossible to improve the grass, this idea is deserving of consideration. Several members have also suggested that the meeting should be held alternately at Poona, and in regard to messing the latter would be far more desirable than Nasik, which at the dak bungalow leaves much to be desired. The Poona members state that great improvements have been made in their course and if it were decided the meeting should assemble there the golfers of Poona would effect and more extensive alterations. This idea is also favourably received by some of the best players, who, however, would include other centres where there is a good course. If this suggestion comes to anything definite, there is no doubt it would be beneficial to golf in Western India, besides which it would be more interesting to competitors than coming year after year to Nasik. What is wanted is for a committee to be formed of the secretaries of all clubs in Western India, to decide where the Championship Meeting shall be held, and the course prepared out of funds to be created by the Western India Championship Meeting. Other golfers say the best course on this side of India is at Nasik, and perhaps that is true, especially if the ground were utilised to better advantage and greater attention devoted to maintaining the course in order.

In the morning the first round by match play of the eight qualifying members for the Club Cup was played. The first match to finish was that between Dr. Macdonald and Mr. J. C. R. Johnston, the latter being defeated by two up and one to play. The loser had ill-luck throughout the games especially in regard to ties through the green. At the thirteenth hole he was one up, and going to the Idgah there was no fault with either his drive or brassy shots. The latter was found resting on rock in such a position as to make accurate play an impossibility. Macdonald going to this hole drove on to one of the ladies' greens, and consequently was able to tee his ball for his second shot. The Doctor, although one of Fortune's favourites, nevertheless played well, his putting being very deadly. Mr. Pechey played Mr. Plunkett, and at the end of the first round was four up. He was dormy six at the twelfth hole, and won on the fourteenth green by six up and four to play. Mr. Stiven beat Mr. H. S. Jacob by five up and four to play. The latter has been unwell from the commencement of the meeting, and his indisposition is affecting his play. Mr Meikle was drawn against Mr. Fry, who got a lead of three holes in the early part of the game. The former never recovered his ground and was ultimately defeated by five up and four to play.

In the morning there was also a handicap for players who did not qualify for the Club Cup, the prize being the sweepstakes. Mr. G. S. Jacob (Poona), who has been playing very consistently, won with a nett score of 92, Mr. Elliot being second with 96.

The ladies' handicap for a prize presented by the Club, the first round of which was played on Tuesday, was also finished on the first day. Mrs. Shaw returned an excellent card of 46, and to-day she went round in 50, and deducting a handicap of two, brought the net score to 94, which easily won, Mrs. Jacob (scratch) being second with 102.

In the afternoon a ladies' putting competition took place. Mr. J. J. Heaton gave the prize, which was won by Mrs. Millard with a total of 21 for nine holes. Mrs. Shaw and Mrs. Jacob tied for second place with totals of 24.

The second round of the scratch foursomes was played, Messrs. Spalding and Jacob being defeated by Messrs. Plunkett and Millett by two up and one to play. Mr. Jacob, who has been unwell since the commencement of the meeting, was unable to do himself justice, and his indisposition has caused his return to Mumar. Darkness interfered with the conclusion of the game between Messrs. Stiven and Macdonald and Messrs. Pechey and Meikle, and after holing out the sixteenth hole, the game was abandoned, both sides being equal. The result will be determined by a single round in the morning.

Darkness also affected players in the handicap foursomes which secured twelve couples; Messrs. Prall and Shallard and Messrs. Fergusson and Cornwell securing byes. The match between Messrs. Griffiths and MacGuffie and Mr. Moore and Rev. Mr. Mainwaring was finished in absolute darkness, the former winning by one hole. Messrs. Johnston and Gray (scratch) and Messrs. Cameron and Grace were also overtaken by darkness, but wisely postponed the finish of their game until to-morrow.

Appended are the chief scores in the competitions :—

WEDNESDAY.

Handicap for members not qualifying for the Club Cup. Prizes sweepstakes.

	Gross	H'cap	Nett
Mr G Jacob	104	12	92
Mr Elliot	106	10	96
Capt Grace	105	8	97
Mr Muir-Mackenzie	1 3	6	97
Rev Mr Mainwaring	114	16	98
Mr G P Millett	109	6	103
Mr Fleischer	116	16	100
Mr Edie	114	14	100
Mr Cameron	118	16	102
Mr Pearson	115	12	103
Rev Mr Preston	122	18	104
Mr Marshall Reid	104	scratch	104

First round. Match play.

Mr. W. P. Pechey beat Mr. Plunkett six up and four to play.

Mr. T. B. Fry beat Mr. H. G. W. Meikle five up and four to play.

Mr. J. Stiven beat Mr. H. S. Jacob five up and four to play.

Dr. Macdonald beat Mr. J. C. R. Johnston two up and one to play.

HANDICAP FOURSOMES—First Round.

Messrs. Muir-Mackenzie (10) beat Messrs. Reid and Du Boulay (8) 5 up and 3 to play.

Colonel Kellie and Rev. Mr. Preston (10) beat Messrs. Wroughton and Fry (scratch) 6 up and 4 to play.

Messrs. Griffiths and MacGuffie (12) beat Messrs. Moore and Mainwaring (18) one up.

Messrs. Pearson and Edie (11) beat Messrs. Humphry and Shaw (18) 5 up and three to play.

SCRATCH FOURSOMES—Second Round.

Messrs. Plunkett and Millett beat Messrs. Spalding and Jacob two up and one to play.

LADIES' HANDICAP PRIZE, presented by the Club.

	Gross	H'cap	Nett
Mrs Shaw	93	2	94
Mrs Jacob	102	Scr	102
Mrs Grace	120	16	104

Mrs. Millard and Miss Millar competed, but did not return cards.

LADIES' PUTTING COMPETITION, prize presented by Mr. J. J. Heaton.

Mrs Millard	21	for nine holes
Mrs Shaw	21	do
Mrs Jacob	24	do
Mrs Moure	25	do
Mrs Prall	25	do
Mrs Grace	25	do
Miss Millar	25	do
Mrs Clerk	26	do
Mrs Mainwaring	27	do

NASIK, SEPT. 13.

This morning the President's Cup was played for by medal play, all players starting from scratch. A handicap was attached to give interest to less skilful competitors. Mr. Pechey added to his laurels, going round in 47 each time. Rain fell and rather militated against low scoring but was beneficial to some rounds. Dr. Macdonald and Mr. Millett tied for second place with 99 each, Mr. Millett receiving eight points won the handicap. Dr. Macdonald and Mr. Stiven played off their tie with Messrs. Pechey and Meikle in the scratch foursomes when the former won by three up and one to play.

This afternoon the second round of the Club Cup was played. Mr. Pechey beat Mr. Fry by five up and four to play. Mr. Stiven beat Dr. Macdonald by three up and one to play.

The Ladies' Handicap for the Committee's Prize was won by Mrs. Millard with two excellent rounds of 43 and 47 (less four) nett 86. Mrs. Jacob (scratch) and Mrs. Grace, (less 20) tied for second prize with nett scores of 96. The latter won on playing off, the winner's round being 43, the lowest ladies' score recorded during the tournament.

Handicap Foursomes, first round, completed. Messrs. Cameron and Grace (8) beat Mr. Johnston and Gray (scratch) by two up. In the second round Messrs. Heaton and Muir-Mackenzie beat Messrs. Shallard and Prall (16) by 7 up and 6 to play. Messrs. Pearson and Edie beat Messrs. Griffiths and MacGuffie by 5 up and 4 to play. Messrs. Spalding and Cornwell (3) beat Messrs. Fleischer and Elliot (12) by two up and one to play.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL BARROW ON CHINA AND THE CHINESE.

INTERESTING COMPARISON.

AT a meeting of the United Service Institution a Simla, some time ago, after a lecture by Captain Wingate, Brigadier-General Barrow, now General Gaselee's second-in-command and first commandant of the Hongkong regiment, spoke on the subject of China and the Chinese. His remarks are worthy of reproduction at the present time. The gallant officer, in the course of his observation, said :—

The fact of Captain Wingate having traversed some of the most turbulent districts of China without getting into trouble is a remarkable testimony of his tact, discretion, and self-control, for I know nothing more calculated to rile an English gentleman than a hooting Chinese crowd. For these evil looking children of Cain enjoy greatly greeting the stranger within their gates by pelting him with mud, brickbats, and other still more disagreeable missiles. This, I may tell you, is a common experience even near Canton or Shanghai where the foreigner has been a familiar object for over half a century.

Then again the Chinaman has an unpleasant way of showing his contempt for the foreigner by making insulting remarks, especially if he thinks he can do so with impunity. I remember once at Mess an officer calling for his servant, whereupon another servant called out, "Ah Chu don't you hear your dog barking for you." Unfortunately for Ah Chu and his friend a guest at the table understood Chinese—but I need not relate the harrowing sequel of my tale. Another drawback to Chinese travel is that China is, without exception, the most odoriferous country I know; so if any of you wish to emulate Captain Wingate, my advice is don't, unless you have an angelic temper and a sent proof nose. What first strikes the stranger in China is the extraordinary industry of John Chinaman and the thoroughness of his work. He is the hardest labourer in the world, and perhaps the most methodical. I will give you a few examples of his practicality. From our earliest infancy we have been taught the proverbial difficulty of taking pigs to market. We all know that one little pig goes to market and one little pig stays at home, but in China the little pig is never given a chance of staying at home; he is just crammed into a crate or basket slung on to a bamboo and then carried off by the Chinaman, thereby saving much time and temper, for no sane Chinaman would think of driving a pig to market. Another instance I may give is the Chinese wheel-barrow. It is certainly a most remarkable vehicle. As he has told you, on this the Chinese coolie will easily transport loads over 200 lbs. in weight, and I am sure that on good roads he could almost keep up with infantry. Then he is, as I have said, a most practical person. If a strong wind is blowing with him, he rigs up a mast and sail, and goes along gaily assisted by the wind. Another example of Chinese practicability I will give you is one which struck me much. In almost every respectable house or shop in China you will notice that the chairs or stools have marble seats. In my ignorance I asked why this was. "You no Savey?" "That belong very cold. Vely good pidgin in hot season." "Yes! but what do you do in the cold weather"? "You no Savey nothing! Put on cushion of course, then chair vely warm for body." It is a simple matter, but only the Chinaman has put the idea in practice. I have often been asked my opinion on

THE CHINESE AS SOLDIERS.

It is difficult to give a satisfactory one. If you speak hopefully, the experience of the late war with Japan is cast in your teeth. If you take a disparaging view then you are confronted with the legend of Gordon's ever victorious army. To my mind both views are misleading. Gordon's troops were well organised, well armed, and led by Europeans. Their foe was an ill-armed rabble. On the other hand, in the late war, the Chinese soldiers, as a rule, were untrained coolies with so-called officers whose sole object was to plunder their own men and their own Government, while their opponents were admirable soldiers in every sense of the word, better organised, I regret to say than any British army I have yet seen. In my opinion, if you give the Chinaman good organisation and officers whom he can trust, he will be as good a soldier as most of our sepoys. He will never equal the Gurkha or the Sikh, because hereditary instincts must tell, and in China the profession of arms has been a despised one from time immemorial. Still

AN ANGLO-CHINESE ARMY.

may some day be a very important factor in the politics of the Far East. I trust, therefore, that the experiment now being made by Major Bower at Wei hai-Wei will prove a success. I think the fact which most forcibly impressed me when in China was the remarkable parallelism, the interesting and suggestive similarity between

THE CHINA OF TO-DAY AND THE INDIA OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.

Let me quote from a magazine article I wrote in 1895 :—"We have in China the same causes, the same political and social forces which brought about in India the substitution of foreign for native rule. On one side a tottering imperial autocracy similar to that of Aurungzebe and his successors : semi-independent viceroyalities and more or less autonomous provinces in many respects resembling the loose connection of the feudal States of India with the central authority at Delhi. An official class as corrupt, ignorant, and selfish as any Indian court of the last century could well produce. Great imperial armies without leaders or discipline such as Lake and Wellesley so easily vanquished; and finally, a people without patriotism ready to sell themselves to the highest bidder. On the other hand, we have in the treaty ports of China an almost exact reproduction of the Indian factories. In the commercial rivalries and political jealousies of foreign nations all the disturbing elements of intrigue and interference, such as the European rivals of the eighteenth century so effectually utilised for their own advantage; and, finally, in the necessities of commerce the same incentives to territorial aggrandisement which the East India Company found it so hopeless to resist. For Delhi read Peking; for Madras, Calcutta, Pondicherry Chandernagore read Hong Kong, Shanghai, Port Arthur, Kiaochau; for French bugbear read Russian bogey; for Tippu and Peshwa read Li Hung Chang and Chang Chi Tung: and then if you know the history of India under the last Moguls, you may form a forecast of China's probable destiny. It is not difficult to imagine contests like those of Clive and Dupleix repeated on the banks of the Yangtse or the Peiho.

INTERESTING preliminary reports on the coalfields at Sohagpur and Rampur, in Baghelkand, by Mr. G. F. Reader, F. G. S., mining specialist attached to the Geological Survey of India, have been published. Apparently both districts contain seams of fair quality.

AN imported case of plague occurred at Nagpur last week. A Bohra, who had arrived from Bombay on Wednesday, developed the disease the following day. Nagpur has been completely clear of plague for many months, and it is quite possible, the discovery having been made so speedily, that the disease may go no further; but at the same time even one case happening just at this time when the infection is beginning to spread again must be sufficient to cause anxiety to the authorities, and we hear that segregation and disinfection are being vigorously carried out.

TABLE TALK.

BY WALTER BESANT.

LONDON, AUG. 24.

FIFTY years ago when a man had a thing to say he wrote a pamphlet. Many solid reputations were made by a pamphlet. Nowadays nobody writes pamphlets because nobody reads them. A man now writes an article for the "Nineteenth Century" or the Fortnightly. These magazines present the old-fashioned pamphlet in modern form. Or he writes a letter to someone, and sends it to the papers; or he writes to the papers direct. Now Mr. Henniker Heaton has just written a letter to the Postmaster-General, and has sent it to the "Times." It is a letter which ought to be cut out and kept for the use of the historian and by way of illustration of the nineteenth century stupidity; it ought to be reprinted and sent about the country broadcast. It is nothing less than an exposure of the shortcomings and absurdities in our postal system which show the lack of wisdom in that department, and its inconceivably unintelligent management of the most important branch of the Civil Service. It shows, too, the folly of intrusting the management to persons like the permanent under secretaries, who have been brought up in the service, and cannot pretend to be in touch with the mercantile interests of the country. One cannot here pass in review the many points on which Mr. Heaton attacks the Post Office. But it will be useful to mention two or three of which it seems as if merely to expose their absurdity should command their reform.

Thus, why should we be charged two pence for registering a letter? It is done in one minute by a girl clerk whose pay is certainly not more than one-eighth of a penny per minute (say £75 per annum). Why should we pay two pence for a receipt for the charges on a telegram, when at any bank we can get receipts for any amount for nothing? Why should not magazines be treated as newspapers by the Post Office? Why is there not an exchange of postal orders between this country and the colonies? Why can we not get sixpenny postal orders? Why can we not get postal orders with counterfoils? Why should a postal order lapse after three months? A cheque does not lapse. Why do we still use the old-fashioned Post Office stamp, blurred and illegible? Why is no effort made to push and make known the insurance and Annuity Department of the Post Office?

These are only a few questions out of the many raised by Mr. Henniker Heaton. For my own part, I am most interested in the last. I cannot find out that any business at all worth naming is done by the Annuity Department. In season and out of season I have called upon people to take advantage of this branch, and, unless they can find an insurance office which will do it more cheaply, to endow their daughters with a deferred annuity. If the thing was only understood, if people would only work out the figures for themselves, if they could only see how a certain provision, although slender, may be made for the daughters if the business is taken up when they are yet young, I am convinced that there is not a single middle-class family in which it would not be considered a disgrace not to endow the daughters. Mind, it is not a "do"; it has nothing to do with marriage; it is an income that I want to see settled on the girls. A vast number of ladies read these columns. Will they be so very good as to buy a "Postal Guide"—it costs sixpence—and to see how much it costs to buy a deferred annuity? They may make it an old age pension if they like, or a pension to begin at one-and-twenty, or at any age they please. They may buy it by bits. For instance, there is the child of five; the parents can afford to buy her an annuity (say) of £1 only to begin at twenty-one, but as things improve they can add other annuities of £1 each. Let them only consider the enormous advantage to a girl who works for her living of having a small addition to her income. For instance, many girls have to live on 25s. a week. Suppose that the thrift and forethought of her parents have given her an annuity of £30 a year to begin at one-and-twenty. She has then 37s. a week. What a difference—what a difference—it would make to that girl to have this help! Even an addition of £10, which would make up 30s. a week, would make a huge difference. But what is to be done when the department which offers these advantages preserves silence about them? How can the people be reached by this offer if they never hear anything about it?

We go up and down a certain local railway in pursuit of moors and dales and castles and strange old harbours. We become trippers; we do not carry a nosebag, but we cast ourselves upon local places of venal hospitality, and we demand tea, with currant buns and butter, and rice cakes at twopence, or the rich and fruity plum cake at fourpence. And we listen all the time to the talk of our fellow trippers. Well, now, you have never, I am convinced, realised the depth and the reality of the happiness of the tripper. Everything conspires to make him happy. It pours with rain: luckily he only had a mile or two to walk before he came to a place where he got a really handsome tea—jam there was, and cake "none too lean," and all for what do you think? The tide favours him; it is high, and he has a bathe; it is low, and he picks up a bagful of limpets and sea urchins. Every meal successfully achieved is regarded as a victory won, a clear special stroke of luck, an instance of direct Providential intervention. His face beams with good nature; it glistens with happiness, especially after the buttered currant bun; it is sunshiny with benevolence, for the tripper is thoughtful of his companions. He makes friends easily and communicates with alacrity his symptoms—all, all his symptoms—and receives similar confidences with sympathy. I heard only yesterday the whole history of a grandmother who is now eighty-three and can thread the finest needle still. I do not think that the history of the recent engagement, broken off in its early promise, owing to her not turning out so amiable as was expected, was nearly so interesting as that of the grandmother. Nor could I follow so clearly as one would wish the ramifications of a third family. But I learned, which was very instructive, the preferences in food and drink of a whole carriageful, fifteen, counting the four young ladies sitting on the knees of their lover. And I got out of that carriage with a greatly strengthened faith in the good temper and the courtesy and the consideration to each other of my countrymen and countrywomen, my fellow trippers. To be sure, we are not in the land of 'Appy 'Arriet, and 'Arry himself never comes so far afield.

The rain came on about two in the afternoon; it was brought along by the wind; when the wind blew harder the rain came down heavier; it fell in buckets. Now what follows is a mystery. I do not expect to be believed, but this is what my eyes seemed to see. I say seemed to see because really with the best intentions, one does not always see the exact truth. In this case, however, I can bring forward corroborative evidence. In the midst of the driving storm of rain and wind a young woman came out of a house bearing a basket full of clothes fresh from the wash. She adjusted her clothes lines to the poles, and she began slowly and methodically, without taking the least notice of the rain, her mouth being full of pins, which proved, deliberate purpose, to hang out the things to dry. Actually, to dry! She worked without haste or rest; she hung them up one beside the other, the wet sheet and the flowing slip, the handkerchief and skirt, the stockings twain of fellowship and the nocturnal shirt. She got wet through and through during the process, but she heeded not. She had a duty to perform; it was laid upon her, "as some folk say, to hang those clothes out to dry, and she did it. All that night they hung out, and all next day, and still it rained. And the evening and the morning were the third day, and still it rained, and still those clothes hung on that line. They flopped no longer; they drooped and hung in heavy folds saturated with rain-water. On the fourth day the rain cleared off and the sun came out. The good housewife came out too, and felt each piece, now a mere bag of water, to see if it were yet dry! I confess that I could not understand it. The thing was beyond human comprehension. After three more days of fine weather she took down those things. I suppose they were finally dried before the kitchen fire.

I have received two or three letters on the subject of moated houses. My correspondents seem to think that I ought to know all the moated houses in the country. Alas! Little as this island appears to the

American and the geographer, it is a very big country to one who would explore it and visit the ancient places. It is a great museum of ancient churches, ancient houses, cathedrals, monastic buildings, castles, inns, hermitages, crosses, bridges, battle fields, mounds, barrows, moats, dykes, and I know not what. There is no other country in the world which possesses such a wonderful museum. Every age, every century, every successive occupation is represented in this museum. And who am I that I should know all the contents in even one department? Here, for instance, behind the glass case before us, is the Department of Moated Houses. I mentioned, at random, two or three. One correspondents say "You must not omit Hever, in Kent." Certainly not. And another says; "Do not forget Badmondesfield Hall, near Newmarket." By no means. "And Ludston Hall, Bridgnorth." Let us make a note of it. "And remember that Ross Castle, the Bishop of Carlisle's Palace, once had a moat, which is now filled in." We will remember them all. Meantime it is an interesting subject, and perhaps some of my readers may know of other moated houses. Let us make a list.

In the course of some years' conversation in these columns I have invited communications on various subjects. It is curious to note how these invitations have been received. Sometimes they fall quite flat; nobody appears to take the least interest in the subject. At other times a subject which might seem of no attraction arouses an amount of interest which is most surprising. I do not expect that many people care enough about local antiquities to trouble themselves with the moated houses, if there are any, in their neighbourhood. But one can never tell beforehand. A moated house, to begin with, must be either a mediæval fortor it must be on the site of a mediæval fort. It is evident from the Paston Letters that in the fifteenth century every house was regarded as a possible fort or stronghold. I should expect, therefore, to find the moat still in existence round many houses of that century. Certainly, the walled towns kept their moats filled with water, though they were beginning to look to their citizens rather than their walls. The moat of London was repaired from time to time, each time, with less thoroughness, until, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, it was nothing but a succession of small ponds, with market gardens on the banks. Let us, however, try to get that list of moated houses.

Below the cliffs there lies a broad ledge of flat rock. At low tide it is just above the level of the water; at high tide it is covered about ten or twelve feet deep. On this ledge there now lies, or sits, or reposes upright, with a pretence of just resting there between the tides, a miserable wreck. I do not know anything sadder than the wreck of a ship; it means the loss of so much skill, so much thought, so much wealth, so many hopes, so much labour. All these things have been lavished to produce this beautiful creation of a ship. To my mind the steamship is quite as much a thing of beauty as her white sailed predecessor. Her swiftness, her defiance of the storm, her brave ploughing through the waves; the throbbing of her engines like a pulse, the sharp cutwater of her bows, so different from the curve, the timid curve, of the old-fashioned bow with the figure-head and the long bowsprit; the magic of her steerage machinery, the vast capacity of her hold, her thousand souls, her great engine room with her hundreds of engineers; these things are wonderful, and out of wonder springs the sense of mystery and romance, and on that sense fastens the mind of the poet. I am not a poet, but in gazing upon this wreck some of these thoughts crowd in upon the brain. She is a Danish ship; she comes from a port which is, I suppose, Copenhagen—we cannot expect the poor foreigner to know how to spell; she is named after our great Danish King, who ruled like another Solomon as soon as he had killed all his enemies. One night, when the waves ran high and the wind was strong, she encountered a sea fog, thick and impenetrable. Then she ran upon this ledge of flat rock; the tide was full; the watch could not, for the fog, see the cliff before them. It was only at the highest, at the turn of the tide, that the ship could float over that ledge of rock. The waves that lifted her upon the ledge left her lying there. Then crash, the ship bumped upon the rocks. She might have got off by the next tide, for she seems not to have injured her plates, but for the accident that her rudder was broken. The rudder, you see, worked upon a thick square column of iron outside the screw. This column was connected with the keel by another thick square bar under the screw. When the ship rose and fell her whole weight came upon this column. It snapped like a lucifer match, and the ship was wrecked. It was easy at low tide to get on shore, because one had only to walk dry shod, but the ship had to be left. And so it came about that she is now in the hands of those whose business it is to break up wrecks. Cargo, machinery, captain, and crew they are all gone out of her. Breaking her up is like burying her. One expects to see the men who wield those hammers with which they are tearing off her plates dressed in black with crape weepers round their hats. They are "croque-morts;" they are undertakers' men; they make no coffins, but they take the ship to pieces and scatter the pieces over a hundred places; and so the ship, like a creature once living, goes hence and is no more seen.

ROCK BORINGS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In reply to your correspondent "Adoni Ryot's" queries on rock borings in last Saturday's issue of your journal I can give only the following information:—

(1) The borings were made through every variety of rock, but when hard rock had to be dealt with, the work was rather troublesome and expensive. In the village of Bandhan, in the Alibag Taluka of the Kolaba District, a gentleman had to bore through very hard rock, and as he did not make a deep hole, the supply of water was only limited. He intends to resume the work next hot weather and may succeed better. In some of the coast villages of the same taluka a softer variety of rock enabled some people to obtain a copious supply at a comparatively less cost. (2) The cutting edge is flat and levelled on two sides and forms the lower-end of the iron bar which is steeled. (3). The cutting edge has to be made a little broader than the diameter of the circular iron bar. (4). Where the edge was not broader than the diameter of the bar, the latter got stuck in the hole after a few feet of boring. The edge has also to be sharpened every now and then, and for this purpose it is necessary to have a smith at hand. (5 and 6). Whether the jumpers by being hung to a pulley can be worked with advantage is a ques ion which only experts can answer. It does not appear that Government have taken any interest in the subject. An Assistant Engineer in one of the Konkan Districts, no doubt, made some inquiries in connection with the subject at the time my first letter appeared, but I cannot say what the result of his inquiries has been.—Yours &c.,

R. L. GHARAT.

Kandewadi, Sept. 13.

THE TRAMWAY CASE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to the Tramway Case, will you kindly permit me to say a few words?

It will be remembered that the requisition to pay the fare was made on the strength of bye-law Cl. 4. The subsequent information summons, charge and conviction were likewise based on the same bye-law Cl. 4. My grievance was that the conviction under this bye-law was bad in law, as the bye-laws appertaining to the case were *ultra vires* and *unreasonable*, and that moreover the first part of bye-law Cl. 4 imposed no penalty whatever, and the second part was inapplicable. The Appellate Court held the bye-laws were neither *ultra vires* nor unreasonable; but that the conviction "ought not" to have been under "bye-law" Cl. 4 (apparently because the court agreed with my contention about 1.) but under the "Substantive Law Sec. 21," under which I was not prosecuted, and which was not even suggested by the prosecution. Granting this view is correct, it is clear the conviction under the bye-law was contrary to law. Nevertheless there is no redress because it would not be contrary to law under the Substantive Law.—Yours, &c.,

JOSEPH BAPTISTA.

73, Medow Street, Sept. 13.

SOFT, FAIR, DELICATE SKIN ensured to those who use ROWLANDS' KALYDOR, the most cooling, soothing, healing, and curative preparation ever made. It cures and heals cutaneous eruptions, prickly heat-burns, stings of insects, removes freckles, tan, sunburn, redness and roughness, and imparts a matchless beauty to the complexion. Avoid imitations, and ask stores and chemists for ROWLANDS' KALYDOR.

THE PARSEE NEW YEAR: A RETROSPECT.

PRECISELY at midnight to-day, the bells of all Parsee fire-temples will ring the old year out, and the new year in. To-morrow is the Parsee New Year's Day, when the Parsees devote the morning to prayers in their fire-temples and other places, and pass the rest of their time in feasting and rejoicing. In the afternoon the Parsee club-houses will ring with the merry laughter of children and the hilarity with which they will join in various sorts of games. The old year has not been, among the Parsees, such a brilliant one as some of its predecessors; yet in the record of their achievements in various fields of activity, there is nothing to fight shy of.

During the past twelve months, the members of the community contributed, at the performance of the third-day's funeral obsequies, a sum of six lakhs of rupees for charitable and benevolent purposes. Of this amount Rs. 3,96,000 were contributed from the funds of the late Hon. Mr. N. N. Wadia, C. I. E., and by his relatives and friends. Rs. 60,000 were contributed at the performance of the third-day's funeral obsequies of Mr. Cowasji Dinshaw Adenwalla, C. I. E. Bai Perozbai, widow of the late Mr. Nusserwanji Jehangir Wadia, gave Rs. 25,000 for a new wing, which has been added to the Parsee Maternity Hospital in the name of the deceased gentleman. Khan Bahadur Nowrojee Pestonjee Vakil, C.I.E., made over to Government a sum of Rs. 34,000 for an Ophthalmic Hospital to be built in his name at Ahmedabad. At Karanj, near Surat, a charitable dispensary was opened in the name of Bai Motlabai Jehangir Wadia. From the amount raised by public subscriptions, a small fire-temple was built at Tavari, near Nowsaree, in the Gaekwar's territories. Mr. Rustomjee Byramjee Jeejeebhoy gave Government a sum of Rs. 12,000 for opening a charitable dispensary at Matheran in the name of his grandfather, the late Hon. Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, C. S. I. Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart., contributed about Rs. 50,000 to various funds for the relief of the sufferers from famine. The trustees of the Parsee Punchayet organised a fund for aid to poor Parsees during the prevalence of the famine, to which about Rs. 12,000 were subscribed by Parsees.

The Parsees cannot be said to have been backward during the year in matters educational, social, civic, etc. Four Parsees were during the year appointed Fellow of the Bombay University, and three were nominated members of the University Syndicate. Mr. Furdoonjee Cursetjee Pavri came out first in the examination for Royal Engineering at Cooper's Hill College, London. There were in Bombay one new Parsee barrister-at-law and three solicitors of the High Court; four M. A., eleven L.C. B., three L. M. and S., six L. C. E., and one B. Sc. of the Bombay University. On the 17th October, 1899, the students of the Sir Jamsetjee Parsee Benevolent Institution celebrated the Jubilee of the Institution with much pomp and ceremony. Parsees hold some of the highest posts in the High Court establishments. In addition to Mr. L. N. Banjee, Protnonotary and Mr. R. D. Setna, Registrar on the Appellate side of the court, the Chief Justice has appointed Mr. J. J. Gazdar to act as Master in Equity and Commissioner during the absence of Mr. A. K. Oliver on leave.

Honours and titles have come to prominent Parsees during the year commensurately with their merits and qualifications. The gold medal of the new Order of the Kaiser-i-Hind was bestowed upon Mr. B. M. Malabari of the "Indian Spectator" newspaper; and silver medals upon Mr. Bamonjee Muncherjee of the Balaspur Famine Works; Dr. Dosabhoy Eduljee Caowksay of Bangalore; Mr. Furdoonjee Choverji Tarapurwalla, Executive Engineer of Ahmedabad and Surgeon Lieut.-Colonel Kaikhosroo Sorabjee Nariman of Surat. In May last H. E. Lord Sandhurst performed the ceremony of unveiling the marble statue of the late Mr. Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengalee, C. I. E., on the Esplanade, opposite the Bandstand. At a reception held at Windsor Castle, in May last, Mr. Eduljee Dinshah of Karachi received at the hands of the Queen-Empress the medal and clasp of the Order of C. I. E. The Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta has been elected for the fourth time a member of the Bombay and Supreme Legislative Councils. Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., was appointed Sheriff of Bombay. Seven Parsees were appointed Justices of the Peace during the year. Mr. Merwanjee Muncherjee Cama was nominated a trustee of the charitable funds of the Parsee Punchayet in place of the late Hon. Mr. N. N. Wadia. Mr. Jehangir Dosabhoy Framjee was appointed Special Collector under the Improvement Trust Act on a salary of Rs. 1,800 per month. Mr. R. D. Mehta was appointed Persian Consul in Calcutta. Mr. Godrejee Doraljee Pudumjee was appointed Deputy Accountant-General of Bombay. Mr. Jeejeebhoy Eduljee Mody was appointed to act as Fifth Judge of the Small Causes Court at Bombay. Mr. Dosabhoy Bejonjee Motiwalla was appointed Chief Translator and Interpreter of the High Court in succession to Muncherjee Bomanjee Gagrat, retired on pension.

DRUGGED AND ROBBED.

A STRANGE STORY.

CHANDBEE, a Mahomedan mendicant woman aged about thirty years, was, on the morning of the 11th instant, begging at Memonwada Road, with her daughter, a child, aged nine years, when a young Mahomedan went up to them and gave them each a packet containing mashed plantains, sprinkled with sugar and some kind of red powder. Both the mother and daughter sat down by the side of the road and ate the contents of the packets. Shortly after the mother began to feel strange and a stupor came over her, while she was in this condition, the same person who had given her the drugged plantains, returned, sat near her and removed from her person four silver bangles and from that person of her daughter a pair of silver anklets of the collective value of Rs. 12. The woman stated that though she was conscious when she was robbed of the ornaments, she was unable to cry out, owing to the parched state of her tongue. The husband of the complainant stated that his wife returned home about 8-30 p.m., quite in a state of stupor and without her daughter. He went out in search of the girl and found her at the J. J. Hospital, where she had been removed by the police. The hospital authorities state that the girl was suffering from dhutoora poisoning. Both the mother and daughter have since recovered. The complainant resides at Temker Street and at the time she was robbed of the ornaments, she had an infant, aged six months, in her arms. She could give no idea how she reached home and how she missed her daughter, who was found by the police lying unconscious on Mutton Road. The police are in search of the offender.

THE LATE MR. GRATTAN GEARY.

THE *Luso Concanim* writes:—One of the brightest lights of the journalistic world has flickered away, leaving behind a name which will be remembered and honoured with pride, respect and affection as long as the sacred mission of the Press, unstinted with selfishness holds its proper sway and governs the public mind with its mighty influence...By the untimely death of the great and veteran journalist Mr. Grattan Geary, the Bombay Presidency loses one of her "few greats," who has had no less part in her elevation to the present high position she holds among the greatest of the East. But we are not remembering at this moment the many services Mr. Geary rendered to this Presidency when Councillor and President of the Municipality of this city nor have we any space her to dwell on the great interest he took, as an old citizen, in the public matters affecting the welfare of this "Urbs prima in Indis," but we are recording to-day our deep sense of gratitude to his memory as a great and public journalist who took a kindly interest occasionally in the affairs of our country (Goa) The "Bombay Gazette" has, now and then, more than any other paper in British India, furnished us with important and interesting news of our country; and specially do we remember to-day the great and timely services rendered by this paper, true to its owner's principles and true to its mission, unprejudiced and unbiassed, in exposing the true and real facts of the situation of the last Satary Revolt, championing the cause of the innocents, and bringing home to the Portuguese nation the sense of injustice done to our country and her people on that memorable occasion. That the memory of this great man will always be remembered and cherished with grateful sympathy is needless for us to say. In Mr. Grattan Geary the world of letters has lost a very important man, the press a journalist-statesman, the Bombay Presidency, her public spirited citizen, and the public a sympathiser well-wisher, and a good man. We offer our heartfelt and sincere sympathy to Mrs. Geary for the irreparable loss she has sustained by the untimely death of her great and good husband.

THE AMERICO-INDIAN RELIEF COMMITTEE.

THIRD MONTHLY REPORT.

IN the month from August 9th to September 10th 94 applications for grants were received, 59 applicants asked for Rs. 2,13,802-8-4, 84 applicants asked for indefinite sums. All requests were carefully considered. Some were referred for further information and final action was taken only after two reports. To those who had previously received grants, but who had not made proper detailed account of the way in which the money had been spent, it was intimated that such an account should be rendered before considerable additional grants could be made. Some reports of the way in which grants had been used have been very full and very satisfactory. Some amounts were paid according to instructions from New York in view of the wishes of donors, including such Rs. 1,94,418-9-10 to 88 persons were paid. During this month more grants were made to purely Indian organizations and administrators than before. This committee has always carefully sought to assign its grants for classes of persons who would be likely to need the most.

On August 9th there was in the treasurer's hands a balance of Rs. 1,27,473-2-5. The same evening Rs. 31,000 were assigned to various persons. During the month, there were received from the Committee of One Hundred in New York Rs. 1,27,441-8-4. The total amount available for the month was Rs. 2,59,917-10-9 the balance in hand on September 10 Rs. 62,439-0-11.

From this the general committee will make assignments on September 12th. The total receipts from the beginning have been Rs. 5,33,793-13-4. The total grants have been Rs. 4,76,274-12-5.

"While the famine situation is much relieved, yet distress of various kinds is still acute in various districts. The committee feels it urgent to make considerable grants to many organizations in many places.

One very large and very important service springing from the famine must now be met. Eight American Missions report that they alone have undertaken the care of 14,112 famine children. Other American Missions, many European Missions, and some Indian organizations have taken famine children temporarily the needs of these children have been supplied. Now the more difficult question of their training and support must be met. If a considerable part of them could receive a fair industrial training it would be a great blessing to them and to the country. Generous people in America have become interested in India. A very simple, but effective, organization has supplied the Committee of One Hundred with funds for famine relief through the America Indian Relief Committee. If Americans could be enabled to see the importance of aiding these children to some industrial training, it would probably not be difficult to continue the organization in America and in India for some time longer. Therefore after conference with the other members of the general committee, on September 4th, passed the following resolution:—"We earnestly request the Committee of One Hundred to do what it can to follow up its present work of relieving immediate distress by some plan for the industrial training and support of famine children in organizations irrespective of caste or creed, and that this week's cable include reference to this subject; also that we communicate with the Government of India and the Government of Bombay for their opinion on this matter."

This resolution having been forwarded to the Governor of Bombay the following reply was received from his Private Secretary:—"In returning with his Excellency's thanks the resolution which deals with the proposed scheme for encouraging industrial education, I am desired to inform you that Lord Northcote will cordially approve of any measures calculated to give a permanent stimulus to technical training, whether of famine children now or of the people generally.

"His Excellency has learned with gratification of this scheme which is a further indication of the sympathy so cordially extended by America to India and authorizes me to say that he entirely approves of the general principle underlying it."

Communication on the subject has been begun with the Government of India.

A benevolent gentleman and lady of New York have expressed through the executive chairman of the Committee of One Hundred, a desire to make a gift for some philanthropic object, which may be of permanent value and, it possible, may prove some local provision against some phase of future famines. It has been suggested that it might perhaps take the form of some good wells. The donors would strictly stipulate that if one or more wells were supplied by them these must absolutely be free for the use of all sections of the community, including the humblest. A communication on this matter has been printed and can be obtained, from the Rev. Dr. R. A. Hume, executive secretary, Ahmednagar, to whom proposals in reference to the matter should be sent.

Very general and hearty appreciation was expressed at the generosity of America as manifested through the gifts of this committee.

NOTES FROM GOA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PANGIM, SEPT. 12.

OUR harbour is now showing some animation for Shepherd's steamers are daily coming in from your city and returning with passengers, and from the 1st proximo it has been announced they will touch Marmagoa every evening, after dropping passengers from Bombay. A good many pattimars have also entered the harbour with cargo, carrying in return cocoanuts and other articles of local production.

Another coir steam factory is going to be established at Mormugao by Mr. Soonderdas Carsondass, who has been granted by Government a site for the purpose. Whether two factories will pay remains to be seen, as cocoanut husks are difficult to obtain in quantities, a large portion of cocoanuts being exported unhusked, but if a small oil factory was attached and simultaneously worked the difficulty about husks would be removed, and there is a fair demand for oil as well as copras.

Our Municipal Corporation is determined to support the scheme for the establishment of an English college under the direction of the Jesuit Fathers, and his Grace the Archbishop Patriarch has promised every support. It is hoped Government will also contribute towards the proposed college, which will supply a want long-felt here, and when it is established Government could safely abolish the chair of Professor of English attached to the Lyceum, which costs over a thousand rupees per month, and is attended by a very small number of pupils, as parents prefer sending their children to Bombay and Bangalore for education. What is also much needed in Goa is a technical school, and an agricultural farm, for I see no reason why this fine Colony cannot produce and export hemp, ground-nuts and other oil-seeds as also tobacco.

The 28th of this month is the birthday anniversary of both the King and Queen of Portugal, and his Excellency the Governor is going to give a grand ball on the occasion, for which purpose the palace is being repaired and decorated. It would greatly add to the beauty and grandeur of the viceregal palace if the few houses in front of it were expropriated and knocked down. They are an eye-sore and would never have been tolerated in an English or French country. It is said the late Governor General Senhor Machado contemplated purchasing the said houses, which are owned by Hindoos, one of whom is very influential and succeeded in getting an order from the late Minister for the Colonies not to demolish them as they had stood there for years and their removal would cause much inconvenience and grief to the families of the Hindu owners, whose ancestral properties they were. It is to be hoped, however, the building which is only a few yards from the palace, will under any circumstances, be expropriated, for carriages cannot freely pass, and on grand occasions the military officials find great difficulty in moving about troops stationed in front of the palace.

It is said that many Portuguese families at Damaun and Diu have been receiving and adopting Hindu (Pariah caste) lads whose parents parted with them during the famine, but some wicked fellows reported the circumstance to our Government and said that the lads had been purchased and that the whole affair had the appearance of dealing in slaves which is really not the case. Government have, however, caused an official enquiry to be made by the police authorities, which circumstance has created no little sensation, the lads having been forcibly removed and placed in temporary confinement, pending the investigation, and the owners put to unnecessary trouble and legal expense.

Cholera cases have been decreasing, but a good deal of fever is prevalent.

The cropping of rice has commenced and the field is said to be very satisfactory, in consequence of which prices have considerably given way; to the mortification of Baniahs and other speculators who had some time ago made large purchases and run up prices, in expectation of another famine year.

The Governor is visiting all important public establishments and ably aided as he is by the energetic Attorney-General of the Crown, the acting Chief Secretary, and the Revenue Commissioner, we shortly look for the promulgation of important measures, tending to the welfare of this country and its pacific inhabitants.

The Patriarch is also very active, and to his credit it must be acknowledged that he has greatly improved and reformed the Grand Seminary of Rachol, where priests now receive a liberal education, equal to what is given in Europe, and some of those who have lately finished their studies there do credit to the Patriarch and the Church.

ALLEGED FRAUD ON THE CHARTERED BANK.

THE case against Kasava Row Mudali and Ganapathy Chetty, the accused concerned with the alleged fraud of Rs. 70,000 on the Bombay Branch of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, was resumed on Tuesday.

Mr. Alan Daly, instructed by Mr. Brightwell, of Messrs. Barclay, Orr and Davis, appeared for the Bank.

Mr. S. Gurusamy Chetty defended the first accused, while Mr. F. Napier defended the second.

Bothagurusawmi Pillai's cross-examination was continued by Mr. S. S. Venkatramana Iyer. Witness deposed:—He took no statement from Mr. Miller. He did not take any state ment from any clerks in the Bank on the 8th August. He did not make inquiries in the Bank. Excepting Mr. Hall and Mr. Miller, he did not see any clerks of the Madras branch of the Chartered Bank in connection with this case. He might have taken a statement from Mr. Hall. He did not remember what Mr. Hall told him. On his return from Bombay he was told that Inspector Fitzpatrick took some statements from the Bank people.

At this stage of the case Mr. Daly counsel for the prosecution, objected to the questions being put to the witness relative to the sources of the investigation of the case by the witness.

Mr. Venkatramana Iyer submitted that he did not want to know the source of the information. But he was entitled to have the information, as his clients were tried on the evidence gathered by the police.

The Magistrate acquiesced in Mr. Daly's contention.

Mr. Napier, who asked the witness to produce his diary, observed that the accused were entitled to use the diary for purposes of cross-examination.

Mr. Daly objected on the ground that the witness was forced to use his diary.

Mr. Napier, relied on Sec, 172 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

The Magistrate held that the defence was not entitled to use the diary.

The cross-examination of the witness was resumed by Mr. Napier. Witness deposed:—At the time he left for Bombay there were none of the Bombay Police in Madras. He was aware that it was reported in the papers as to when the second accused was brought before the Magistrate. On his way to Bombay he saw Inspector Baily, of the Railway Police. The second accused was in his charge while at Bombay. He was conversant with the Madras Police Rules as to identification. He was aware of Rule 171 of the Madras Police Rules. His proceedings as to identification of the second accused were according to circumstances. He brought he could not follow the Madras Rules of identification in Bombay. He searched the house of the first accused under a search warrant. That warrant was issued by Mr. P. Rajarathna Mudaliar.

By the Court—Where is your warrant?

Witness.—It was returned to the Court with the records.

Mr. Napier—It ought to be in Court. My questions will not proceed unless I see the warrant.

Mr. Daly—I am told there was a warrant, and it was sent to Mr. Rajarathna Mudaliar.

Subject to the production of the warrant, the cross-examination of the witness was resumed.

Witness deposed.—There was no search warrant to search the house of the second accused.

(At this stage the missing warrant was produced.)

Witness, continuing, said.—That was the warrant under which he searched the house of the first accused. It was dated the 8th August, 1900. (Filed as an exhibit for the defence). The search list was also attached with the warrant. The inspector who went with him to the Bombay branch of the Chartered Bank was not in uniform. His constable was in uniform. The informer's name was Pandanath. The Railway Police did not arrest any man in connection with the case. The Raichur Inspector had a man in his custody in connection with the case. He told him that he had the right man, and that he had got the money. The Bank people knew that witness had the money. Pandanath was a poor man. He was not arrested. He was asked by the police to render assistance to identify the accused. He did not ask Pandanath to come here. Sub-Inspector Michell went to Bombay. Pandanath came with him to Madras as witness. Mr. Michell was not a witness in this case. Pandanath was not brought by Mr. Michell under a warrant. The police did not recover any of the notes.

Re-examined by Mr. Daly.—Witness said that the orders which Mr. Thomas gave him in connection with the case were of a general character. He had orders to make inquiries at the Bank. It was subsequent to the 31st of July that Mr. Miller, gave him the personal description of the accused. Mr. Miller, put the police in motion in connection with this case. It was on the 31st of July that witness got his instructions from the Deputy Commissioner. He was instructed to conduct his investigations secretly. Govinda Chetty went to look out for the first accused during his stay with the witness. Mr. Thomas was ill when Govinda Chetty was found. He was then taking his orders from the Commissioner. Govinda Chetty wanted the assistance of the policemen to show where the first accused was. At that time Govinda Chetty did not know that the first accused was arrested. Govinda Chetty came to the Court that day with the constable to meet him at the police station of the Court. That was by arrangement with him. Govinda Chetty wrote the letter of his own accord. He went to a particular part of the counter in the Chartered Bank's branch at Bombay.

Mr. Napier objected to the answer being recorded and cited Section 27 of the Evidence Act.

Mr. Daly argued that the section did not apply.

His Worship recorded the objection of the defence counsel and allowed the question.

Witness, continuing, answered,—The second accused was identified there as the person who presented the draft. He next went to the Bombay Bank. The second accused took him to the counter, where he received payment for the cheque. Anantarao Venayak identified him there. He did not follow in Bomboy the Madras Police rules as to identification, as it would be an easy matter for identification if a Madrassee were put amidst the Bombay people. He did not know personally what part Mr. Michell and Mr. Baily took in connection with the investigation of the case.

At this stage the Court rose.

RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION IN BURMA.

IN the blue-book dealing with the histories of railway projects, corrected up to the 30th June, 1900, issued by the Government of India, the projects, proposed and sanctioned, in Burma are dealt with. The Assam-Burma connection railway still remains "in statu quo," and it is likely to so remain, for the project is not said to be desirable or necessary for commercial, political or military purposes. The scheme for the Hsipaw (Thibaw)-Mone extension of the Mandalay-Kunlon railway also remains in abeyance, the government being of opinion that its construction should preferably be made by the Burma Railways Company. The Shwebo (or Kinu)-Letkebin-Thabeitkyin branch has also been reserved for the Burma Railways Company to construct. The same fate has been reserved for the Prome-Magwe-Meiktila extension and the Pegu-Moulmein extension. The estimate of the cost of the first section (from Hsipaw to Manpan—50 miles) of the Hsipaw-Mone extension, amounting to Rs. 35,61,178, is under consideration of the Board, Burma Railways Company. The second section has not been surveyed. The Burma Government is of opinion that any system of railway in the Shan States commencing with this project should be regarded as part of a system of "feeders" for the main line, having bridges and works of a less substantial character than necessary on a trunk line. The Burma Government considers that the Shwebo Letkobin Thabeitky in branch, 29 miles in length, and estimated to cost Rs. 13,41,285 to be of great importance for early consideration. The branch will open up the coal fields for the Burma Railways and probably increase long distance traffic. It will also open up the Ruby Mines district. The Prome-Magwe-Meiktila extension was recommended in 1895 by the local government as a project which would open out the country between Magwe and Meiktila and tap the oil fields at Yenanchoung. The Burma Government considers the Pegu-Moulmein extension a project of great importance for early construction and, it is said, the Board, Burma Railways and the agent of the company attach great commercial value to the line, which it is considered will earn handsome returns. All these projects therefore, as well as the future opening out of this province by railway construction depend upon the Burma railways Company to be undertaken. The only project which is to be put in hand is the construction of a railway 119 miles in length on the metre gauge from Letpadan on the Burma Railway via Henzada to Bassein at an estimated cost of Rs. 98,62,049. It is estimated this line should earn sufficient return to give 4·34 per cent. on the capital, The Burma Railways Company, it is said now desire to extend this line northwards from Henzada to Myanoung and Kyangin and southwards from Henzada to Danabyu as the country through which the branches pass is rich and will repay opening out. The extension are under survey. —"Rangoon Times."

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH. A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produce a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant "Floriline" being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers, Wholesale Depot, 13, Farringdon Road, London, England.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Adana, 2,173 tons, Captain A Smith, cleared yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE s s Allawalli, 1,881 tons, Captain H G Bovey, cleared yesterday for Bushire and Busreh in ballast.

THE s s Hermod, 830 tons, Captain K H Olsen, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon 30th August with a cargo of timber. The vessel is consigned to Bombay Company.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—SEPTEMBER 13.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Tenasserim		Greet	Govt Dry Dock	Receiving Hulk	
Abyssinia		Greet	Wet Basin	Turret-ship	
Plassy			Wet Basin	Torpedo Catcher	
H M S Pomone		Simons		Royal Navy	
Investigator		Heming	Wet Basin	R I M S	
Nancowry		Mills	Do.	R I M S	
Chyebassa	1688	Forbes		M M & Co	
El Guise	139	Nacoda		W & A G & Co	
Clan Murray	3120	Beer		M M & Co	
Pekin	2572	Hayward		P & O Co	
Adana	218	Smith		M M & Co	
St Ninian	1938	Ramsay		M M & Co	

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—SEPTEMBER 13.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agent.
B	Allawalli	1831	Bovey	P Gulf	14 9	W & A G & Co
C	Mozaffari	1181	Baker	R S Ports	17 9	B & P S N Co
K	Beaface	372	Maloney	Colombo	14 9	V Ebram
L	Bahaduri	823	Ahmed	Repairing	15 9	Shepri & Co
M	Zalda	2831		Repairing		M M & Co
M	Madala	3340	Greet			Turret-ship
Q	Scindia	2097	Guehy	Zanzibar	15 9	M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Kaveri	553	Ahmed	Bhavnagar	11 9	Shepri & Co
Premier	51	Ebrahim		Do.	

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Tun.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agent.
4	Bormida	1499	Sartorio	Hongkong	17 9	F Baldovino
7	Balduino	3044	Canepa	Genoa	17 9	D Balduino
12	Arabia	416	Parfitt	London	22 9	P & O Co
14	Kola	497	Robertson	Karachi	15 9	M M & Co
16	Pachumba	545	Skinner	Karachi	18 9	M M & Co

110 tons crane.

C of Edinburgh	1060	Slater	Singapore		F Forbes & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Oolobaria	3120	Gray	Rangoon	14 9 M M & Co

P. & O. Co.'s DOCK.

Coromandel	2887	Vibert	Repairing	P & O Co

*Probable date of departure.

ARRIVAL.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
13	Hermod s	Olsen	Rangoon, Aug 30

DEPARTURE.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
13	Kilwa s	Whitehead	Persian Gulf

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Adana, Smith, for Calcutta

" Allawalli, Bovey, for Bushire and Busreh

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR J. POLLEN, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 14th September.

1. E (Cyclist) Company—The Company will take part in a Route March and Manœuvres with the Bombay Light Horse on Thursday next, the 27th September, 1900. Time and place will be notified hereafter.

By Order,
R. W. L. DUNLOP, Captain,
Acting Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR A. K. LESLIE, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 14th September.

1. There will be Morris Tube practice as follows:—
Fort Head Quarters on the 15th inst. from 4 to 6 p.m.
Nesbit Road Head Quarters on 16th inst, from 8-15 a.m.
2. The following member having joined has been taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to No. 3 Subdivision No 2 Company:—No 747 Gr, H Royal.

By Order,
G. STODDART, Capt. R. A.
Adjutant, B. V. A.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 14.

Before the Hon'ble the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon. Mr. Justice RUSSELL.

Reference from Chambers.

462 1900—Nanu and H—Goolam Hossein Allarukhia vs Gangji Poonjia—Edgelow G and W

Appeal for hearing and disposal

1107 439 99—Bicknell M and M—Muncherjee Manockjee Poonjiajee vs Framjee Manockjee Poonjiajee and another—Wadia and G Not to be called on

Reference from the Bombay Court of Small Causes

6297 1900—Tyabjee D and Co—Tarachand Lukhmandas and another vs Megraj Gungabux—Crawford B and Co

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

448 00—Ardesir H D and Co—Ruttonjee Jamsetjee Tata vs Marwady Jutmal Kanayalal—Payne G S and M. Part heard. Not to be called on

Long Causes.

361 94—Edgelow G and W—Lalloobhoy Chuganlal vs Narotumdas Inderjee Varshnow—Dikshit and D. Not to be called on

374 1383 99—Ardeshir H and D—Pestonjee Nusserwanjee Kerrawalla vs Abdul Kadir Hussonally Vasey. Not to be called on

295 99—Smetham B and N—Seskaran Samirmal vs Nathmal Nandas and others.

246 99—Captain and V—Sitaram Shanker vs Ganpat Bhikoo and others—Smetham B and N and Chitnis M and M. Not to be called on

To Vary Commissioner's Report.

373 70—Payne G S and M and Wadia and G—Karmalli Rahimbhoy and others vs Rahimbhoy Hubibhoy and another—Tuakurdas D C and H. Not to be called on

114 95—Nana and H J Tribhowandas Mangaldas and another vs F Y Smith and others—Little and Co.

Long Causes.

224 8515 00—K D Shroff—Keshrinath Anandrao Desai vs Powlabai and another—Khunderao and S. Not to be called on

75 00—Pestonjee R and K—Bomanjee Shapurjee Choha vs Sahmahomed Hajee Mahomed—B M and M. Not to be called on

587 99—F P Pavri—Cowasjee Cursetjee Bhandupwalla vs Shimunt Mahadeo Holkar and others—Edgelow G and W. Not to be called on

812 99—Crawford B and Co—Hajee Tar Mahomed Hajee Hassam vs Bai Mamubai alias Mariambai—F and D.

709 99—Thakurdas D C and H—Abdur Rehman Haji Goolamhoosein, &c vs Esmail Haji Abdulla, &c—F P Pavri. Not to be called on

107 1909—Trakjee D and Co—Tulsidas Jairam and another vs Pragjee Bhimjee and others—Muljee and R

69 1900—Mantri and B—Sonabai vs Lohana Runchordas Lowjee—Madhawjee V

164 99—Mathubhai J and M and Bicknell M and M—Girdhar Dals

FEMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

BRIGHT weather has come back, and again the muslins and dainty linens reappear, with chiffon hats and tulle toques, all of which had retired discomfited while the rain came down in torrents and the wind blew hard. Now is the time to get autumn dresses cheaply made. There is but little doing, and though many of the staff of the large houses are away on holidays, the others have plenty of time, and their employers advertise their willingness to carry out orders at a much lower price than would be possible at any other time. No one can tell how soon the bad weather may return, and it is well to order a smart autumn costume in good time. A very becoming one, just completed, is made of the admirable khaki serge manufactured at Leeds. The skirt is unlined and untrimmed, save for a few rows of machine stitching up each seam, and round the hem. It fastens at one side of the front, where a useful little pocket is slipped in, just large enough to hold one of the small handkerchiefs of the moment. The bodice is of the jacket order, and has a very short basque at the back, gradually lengthening towards the fronts, where it dips downwards in a kind of rounded tab at either side. There is a deep, flat collar of the serge itself, closely covered with narrow rows of gold and silver braid, placed alternately. The sleeves, where they widen out towards the wrists, are lined with braid to match the collar, a single row showing at the edge on the upper side. The fronts of the little coat do not quite meet, but show a vest of chiffon in a lovely tone of blue, like that of a sunset sky above the rosy clouds. The high collar is in white embroidery, with a bow of the same at the neck. Another dress, of a typical style, is in pale blue Irish frieze, with a bolero cut in the new way, quite square across the front, and fastening on the left side. It has rows of silver braid, half-an-inch wide, going across. There is something particularly becoming about a bodice that is absolutely plain across the front, and these boleros have taken extremely well. Sometimes they are cut out on the chest in vandykes, and these are filled in with lace and finely tucked muslin. But more often the dainty bib or chemisette rises above the bolero, which simply crosses over it to the left side, separate and square. A neat belt or folded waistband is a necessity, with one of these boleros, which are three or four inches short of reaching the waist.

A favourite material for shaped and folded belts is brocade, matched to or skilfully contrasted with the material or trimming of the dress. If the waist is large, the brocade should be dark in tone. Nothing more positively accentuates a large waist than a white or light-coloured belt, whether plain or shaped. At Earl's Court Exhibition may be seen hundreds of very stout women in black dresses, white hats and white belts. They could not by any manner of means devise a costume better calculated to make them look even fatter than they are. A wholly white one, though very trying, would be less so than the one described, with its sudden contrasts of hard black and staring white.

A nice seaside dress is made of bright red linen, strapped and stitched, and made with batiste spotted with black in vest and undersleeves. The deep turn-down collar is white lawn with ecru insertion and lace round the edges. The tie is black crepe-de-Chine, and the large hat of sunburnt straw has a bow of black taffetas. Three tucks edge the skirt. A garden party dress is in cream-coloured voile, the skirt all tucked and worn over pink silk. The lace bolero has velvet run through it and the sleeves are in similar lace, with an interlude of tucked voile at the top of the arms. The chemisette, collar and undersleeves are in tucked pink silk. The ends of the velvet are finished off with gold (or gilt) ferrets. The chene silk waistband is bordered with black velvet. The ends of most of the ties and scarves are fringed, and fringe is as fashionable as ever upon dresses of fancy material in a mixture silk and wool.

Several brides have lately been married in smart travelling dress. On one occasion this was made of dovecoloured voile with white silk muslin collar and vest. The large hat was burnt straw, with shaded pink roses and white feathers for trimming. Another bride wore a pale biscuit coloured canvas gown, lined with palest beige satin and the bodice cut away over openwork muslin, very much tucked. The sleeves ended at the elbows, and were met by long white kid gloves. The hat was a wide black crinoline straw, with about a dozen white ostrich tips, all foaming over each other, being fastened down at one point. For a bride to wear black is quite an innovation; but probably the hat in question was found to be irresistibly becoming. Muslin and chiffon bridal dresses do not yet outnumber the orthodox white satins, though they are, as a rule, very much more graceful and becoming. The lighter materials are gradually winning their way to the front, and perhaps the brides of England will one day wonder at the choice of their predecessors who could prefer so stiff and ungainly a fabric to the softer and more poetic muslins and crepe-de-Chines. White satin is ideal when it is at its best; but that means a very costly dress. Cheap white satin has several odious faults. The prettiest bridal dress seen for some time was made of very fine India muslin, tucked and gauged in every direction, and trimmed on bodice and sleeves with fine old Mechlin lace insertion.

Though predictions concerning clothes must always be taken with the proverbial pinch of salt, the reports that we shall affect more black than colour this autumn seem feasible enough. At any rate, black will be an important accessory, and this will be as much owing to the feeling of fashion as to the other and obvious public reasons. Abroad in the gay Continental watering-places one hears of the black hat sharing the honours with the picturesque and flower-decked bergere, and of black evening frocks and black bathing gowns. I should not care to say whether we shall see many black tailor costumes, but I am persuaded that many of the three-quarter coats will be formed of black cloth or velvet. Before leaving town I saw long straigh coats with black velvet collar and cuff facings embroidered in fine gold at the edges. The threequarter coat is expected this autumn and winter in both the straight Empire and the close-fitting shapes; indeed, it is anticipated that the tailor costume will to a certin extent adopt the three-quarter coat. The coatie will also be rather longer than it has been this summer, and this one supposes will be the case with fur coats equally. Velvet collars, collar and cuff facings, will decidedly be a feature—indeed, are at the present moment very noticeable on modish travelling-coats; and many of these will have neat little embroideries or braidings of silk thread or of gold or of silver as border. We have been so dosed with lace facings that the revival of the velvet collar is distinctly welcome; besides, it is a happy compromise where fur is unsuitable. The elegant coat or cloak of pale cloth necessary abroad for the casinos is greatly affecting either bright-coloured or black velvet collars, and the travelling-coat of the more elegant sort also. Very probable the newer evening coats will display the same tendency.

One I lately saw that was of Empire build had, along with several lines of ribbon velvet around the skirt of the coat, a collar of velvet embroidered in very fine silver sequins. The coat was, I must mention, of pale grey taffeta. It is propable that taffeta will continue to be the favourite fabric for this elegant type of evening or driving coat, and I think many will be lined by a pale-toned cloth instead of satin. Pale blue cloth lining a black taffeta coat has the best effect. In many cases it is just a broad facing of the pale cloth that is used, and the rest of the cloak lined in the customary way. The garment "chic" alwayd has its facing decorated so that it may not seem that all the ornament is reserved for the outside. A coat on the lines of that which I have described, but of black taffeta, would be as useful an autumn garment as could be supposed—indeed, many of us who have those very long black taffeta evening coats that were so much worn in the season might have them shortened to the threequarter lenght, and finished with black ribbon velvet and black velvet collar facings bordered with a small design with fine gold or silver braid or silk thread. Eastern embroideries—Chinese or Japanese, or Turkish—also look very effective, on such a black autumn coat. With long travelling coats the velvet collar is often a vivid colour—tomato-red looking very well indeed on a beaver-brown or mouse-coloured or grey or drab coat. Coats of Scotch tweed should have velvet collars of some colour to be found in their composition—the thread of bright red or blue, or other tone that one sees running through these Scottish mixtures.

A very effective use of chain machine stitching was made on some recent pale cloth coats. Rows of this chain stitching are run around the edge of a coat so near together and in such number that the effect is that of a broad, rich-looking military braid. This chain machine stitching is also used very effectively on the tucks of frocks of mousseline and gauzy fabrics. I saw it very prettily used on a child's white muslin frock, the five or six tucks around a skirt being each sewn with coarse white silk thread chain-stitch. The chain-stitch machine, at a discount for practical purposes in the work-room, has found a fresh province and a new fame.

THE WOMAN'S VOTE.

"Should woman have a vote in politics?" is a question that is constantly cropping up. In some places, Wyoming for example, she has already obtained it, and it is interesting to observe how she uses it to vote for the good against the bad. Her power of discrimination is very great. Note how she appreciates Van Houten's Cocoa. Wherever she has tried it, she has immediately pronounced it to be absolutely the best! And this without hesitation. The reason is evident enough.

In the first place, Van Houten's Cocoa is pure, soluble, and extremely nourishing. This the members of the medical profession are ever ready to acknowledge.

Secondly, it is delicious in taste, and very economical to use. And lastly, the numerous testimonials from "all sorts and conditions of men," prove that it is alike valued in the palace, and prized in the cottage.

The moderate cost places it within the reach of all, for it is less than one farthing per cup; and it is so easily assimilated and digested that all may take it, be they weak or strong.

HAVE YOU TRIED
VAN HOUTEN'S Eating CHOCOLATE?

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The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.
The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel; the safest and most gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and the Sickness of Pregnancy.
DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA
Sold Throughout the World.
N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

CINDERELLA
BOOTS AND SHOES
FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN
Are Celebrated the World over for
ELEGANCE, FIT, STYLE AND DURABILITY.
SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO DRYING FOR EXPORT.
SOLE MANUFACTURER—
JAS. F. WILLIS, Worcester, England, Est, 1856.
WHOLESALE ONLY.
Agent's required for Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Ceylon
CINDERELLA (Regd.)

DRAWING an OVERDRAFT ON THE BANK OF LIFE.
Late Hours, Fagged, Unnatural Excitement, breathing Impure Air, too rich food, Alcoholic drink, Gouty, Rheumatic, and other blood poisons, Fevers, Chills, Feverish Colds, Throat Irritation, Sleeplessness, Biliousness, Sick Headache, Skin Eruptions, want of appetite, Sourness of Stomach, &c., &c;—Use
ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'
Pleasant, Soothing, Cooling, Health-giving, Refreshing, and Invigorating.
NO HOUSEHOLD OR TRAVELLERS' BAG SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.
IN HOT OR FOREIGN CLIMATES ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' is INVALUABLE. It is the BEST and SIMPLEST preparation for regulating the action of the LIVER that has yet been discovered, and relieves the system of cafete GOUTY, RHEUMATIC matter, the groundwork of FEVERS and other diseases, which, if retained, poisons the blood, and produces the most disastrous consequences. It allays nervous excitement, and restores the nervous system to its proper condition by NATURAL MEANS.
The effect of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' upon any DISORDERED, SLEEPLESS and FEVERISH condition is SIMPLY MARVELLOUS. It is in fact, NATURE'S OWN REMEDY, and an UNSURPASSED ONE.
CAUTION.—See capsule marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.' Without it you have a WORTHLESS IMITATION. Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

BEST FOR WARM CLIMATES.
Calvert's CARBOLIC SOAPS.
THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY RELIABLE BRAND.
TOILET SOAP, 6d. Tablets. PRICKLY-HEAT SOAP, 6d. & 1s. Bars.
Each containing 10 per cent. purest Carbolic. (Used by H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, when in India).
Pleasantly perfumed for Bath or Toilet. Very serviceable as preventives of Prickly-Heat and other Skin Irritation.
TO PREVENT OR REMEDY INSECT BITES OR STINGS, ITCH, PILES, RINGWORM AND OTHER SKIN AILMENTS, USE
Calvert's 20 PER CENT. CARBOLIC SOAP.
1s. Tablets in Metal Box (English Rate). If used at Bedtime, it will prevent Mosquito Bites.
F. C. CALVERT & CO., MANCHESTER. Awarded 80 Gold and Silver Medals and Diplomas.

"CAUTION.—The name of "PHOSPHODYNE" is protected under the Trade Marks Protection Act for the whole of India, and proceedings will be taken against the vendors of any colorable or other imitation thereof."
The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84, open to all Countries
REGISTERED DR LALOR'S TRADE MARK.
PHOSPHODYNE
HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.
For forty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.
The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.
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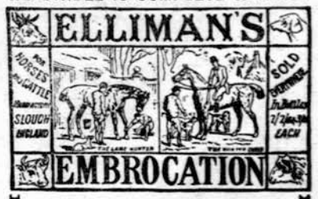
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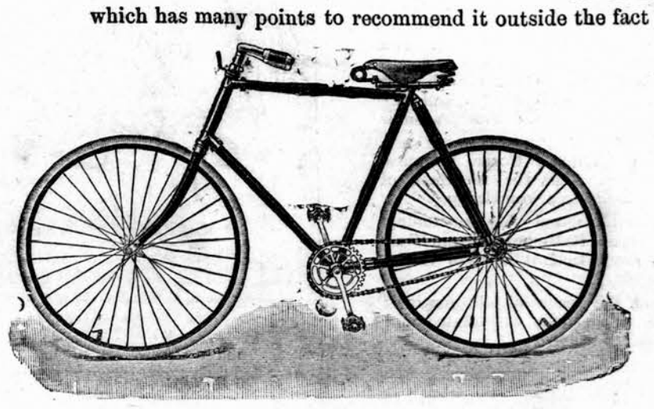

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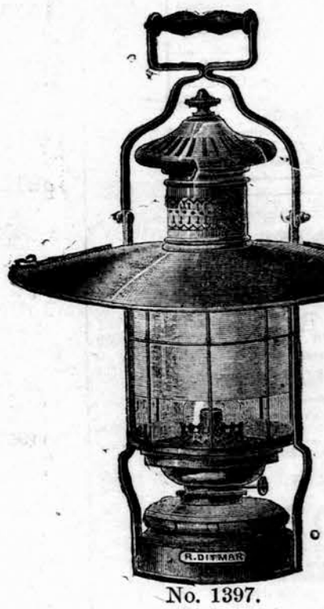

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